THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
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Embelliſhed with Perſpective Views of a Cross at Hatfield, in Holderness; of a Gateway at Edmonton; and of The Cheesecake-House, in Hyde-Park.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1801.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in April, 1801.
1	SE moderate	30,27	42	43	14 4.4	pleasant clear day
2	SE calm	20	44	44	.6	pleasant sun-shiny day
3	SE ditto	4	47	48	.3	very fine
4	W ditto	29,82	45	44	3.2	fine A. M. thick fog from 3 till 5 P. M.
5	NW brisk	80	38	38	5.2	cold clouds, hail showers
6	SW ditto	30	42	41	4.9	no sun, rain at night
7	SW ditto	28	44	43	.6	hail showers, sun at intervals
8	N moderate	42	37	36	.0	fine day
9	SW brisk	57	41	40	.4	showers
10	W stormy	28	45	44	5.0	showers with hail
11	W ditto	45	40	40	4.6	showery
12	NW moderate	34	37	35	.6	fall of snow
13	NW brisk	30,33	40	39	.6	fine day
14	NW moderate	28	45	43	.8	little rain early, fine day
15	N calm	14	49	48	.4	fair, but little sun
16	NE ditto	29,88	49	48	.4	fine day
17	SE ditto	82	45	44	.4	clear fine day
18	W ditto	91	47	45	.6	delightful day
19	W brisk	30, 5	50	48	5.1	fine day
20	W ditto	8	52	50	4.2	fair, but little sun
21	E calm	14	50	48	.9	very fine
22	SE ditto	33	44	44	5.3	fine clear day
23	E moderate	33	44	44	.6	very fine day
24	SE ditto	27	44	44	.7	delightful day
25	SE ditto	16	45	44	6.0	fine and pleasant
26	S calm	16	54	51	.8	fine clear day
27	SE ditto	20	55	51	.4	clear blue sky
28	SE ditto	24	54	51	.6	clear and pleasant
29	E ditto	20	50	48	.2	fine day
30	E ditto	10	49	48	.2	very fine

Fall of rain this month 0 inch 59. Evaporation 4-5 inch.

Walton, near Liverpool.

Meteorological Table for May, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1801.
Apr.	o	o	o		
27	49	54	44	30,20	fair
28	45	62	46	,20	fair
29	47	62	44	,12	fair
30	46	63	45	,02	fair
M. 1	44	51	46	29,90	cloudy
2	45	48	44	,62	showery
3	46	57	47	,78	fair
4	51	66	51	,97	fair
5	52	64	48	30,05	fair
6	46	60	44	,06	fair
7	50	60	45	,02	cloudy
8	52	66	48	29,86	fair
9	53	60	46	30,03	fair
10	51	61	47	,05	fair
11	53	66	52	,08	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1801.
May	o	o	o		
12	53	60	46	29,86	rain
13	47	56	44	,80	showery
14	44	59	48	,80	showery
15	51	60	47	,56	showery
16	52	64	53	,72	fair
17	56	60	50	,62	showery
18	50	52	49	,70	rain
19	53	64	52	,83	fair
20	56	64	54	,94	fair
21	57	68	53	,80	fair
22	58	69	59	,63	fair
23	60	69	57	,60	fair
24	59	69	58	,70	fair
25	60	74	55	,69	fair
26	57	60	51	,56	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

AS it forms a part of your liberal and extenſive plan to notice the progreſſion of the arts as well as of ſciences, allow me to point your attention to an improvement which has juſt been effected in that higher effort of mechanical ſkill which is immediately connected with ſcience in ſome of its moſt noble and uſeful branches, thoſe, I mean, of Aſtronomy and Navigation. You will be aware, ſir, that I allude to the TIME-KEEPER; which, having engaged the talents of a Harriſon, a Mudge, and an Arnold, was ſtill confeſſedly ſhort of its attainable perfection. To this perfection it is at length advanced by the ſucceſsful efforts of Mr. Haley, of Wimpole-ſtreet; and it may now be conſidered as having reached that point of accuracy which not only will be equal to all the demands of practice, but beyond which nothing but the idea of the artiſt, prohibited as is his hand by the imperfection of matter, can poſſibly proceed. To preſerve the iſochroniſm of the balance, only two means can be ſuggeſted by the imagination; either to apply a maintaining power, the action of which ſhall be at all times equal, or to render the vibrations of the balance independent of the inequalities of this power. As the firſt of theſe means is impracticable (for who can expect to obtain a main ſpring which ſhall not be ſenſible of heat or cold, which ſhall not be deprived of ſome portion of its elaſticity by time?) the laſt has been the object to which the attention of artiſts has been directed. It has been attained, however, only by Mr. Haley, and by him it has been accompliſhed in a manner equally ſimple and efficient. A model of this mechanical improvement for the inſpection of the curious, and an explanation of it for the publick, are preparing by its ingenious author; and moſt earneſtly do I hope that his merits will experience an ample reward, not only from the celebrity which muſt neceſſarily be the conſequence of their being known, but from thoſe pecuniary advantages which the liberality of Government offers to exertions of this nature, and which it has conferred on ſubordinate claims. My acquaintance with Mr. Haley is of very late date, and was entirely the effect of accident. It has afforded me, however, conſiderable pleaſure, as it has diſcloſed to me a character of much worth; and has impreſſed me with as much intereſt for the *man* as reſpect for the *artiſt*. Retired, unaſſuming, diſintereſted, and intent wholly on the enjoyment of his profeſſion, he has advanced to the limits of age in attempts for the improvement of his art, and has left the more gainful exerciſe of it to his leſs enthuſiaſtic contemporaries. I could ſay much more, Mr. Urban, of this eminent mechanick, his character, and his works: but the publick will ſoon be made fully acquainted with the reſult of his ſucceſsful ingenuity; and for himſelf I cannot, as I am perſuaded, do him a leſs grateful office than by bringing him perſonally forward to the notice of the world. I have only now then to obſerve, that, with truth alone for my aim, and actuated ſolely by the wiſh of throwing ſome little ſunſhine on ſecluded merit, I am conſcious of an object, and of feelings

ings, which you will be ready to acknowledge for your own.

Yours, &c. CINNA.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

IN an æra when our naval exploits have covered the nation with glory, and when Painting and the ſiſter art Engraving are exerted to pourtray the gallant acts of the Hero of the Nile, and our other brave Commanders; it has been reſerved for an individual, remote from the capital, to publiſh a ſeries of Medals diſplaying portraits of ſeveral naval officers, with emblematic and appropriate reverſes.

Already I poſſeſs thoſe of Nelſon, St. Vincent, Duncan, Bridport, Onſlow, and Trollope; conſidering myſelf and the community indebted to Mr. Kempſon, of Birmingham, whoſe public ſpirit conceived the idea; and to the ingenious artiſt Hancock, who is carrying it into execution.

I anticipate Sir Sidney Smith, the gallant defender of Acre, and a medal to commemorate the brilliant exploit at Copenhagen. May our countrymen continue to acquire freſh laurels! and may their glorious deeds be thus perpetuated! Whence, Mr. Urban, whence is it that the artiſts, paid by our Mint eſtabliſhment, ſeem torpid while there are ſuch ſubjects for their abilities? Whence is it that the only coinage that has done honour to the country, ſince the days of Croker, was not the production of our *Mint*, but of Soho?

Why have we ſuch miſerable ſcratching impreſſed upon our gold coin as a boy ſcarcely nine years old, a ſon of the Birmingham Hancock, would bluſh to own? And, finally, why have we not the long-talked-of and much-wanted ſilver coinage? Are the artiſts at our mint inadequate to the taſk? Let the *ſilver* coinage alſo be given to Bolton: he will neither degrade himſelf or the nation in the execution of it.

I ſhould not omit to mention a very fine medal, ſtruck alſo by Kempſon, with a portrait of the King; reverſe emblematic of the new Century and the Union. Σ.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

MY letter to you on the ſubject of wills and executors having met the approbation of two of your correſpondents, I am induced to ſtate ſome farther obſervations thereon. Nothing requires greater nicety and attention than the drawing of wills; for it cannot be ſaid there are precedents for them as in other conveyances, and yet there is not any writing more ſhamefully neglected by reaſon of the ſame being prepared by perſons unacquainted with the profeſſion; and it is to me aſtoniſhing to find many people, to ſave the expence of a guinea or two to a gentleman in the profeſſion, ſhall place the whole concerns of their families under the direction of ignorant hands.

I have a will now before me prepared by a *tradeſman* for an elderly lady, which it is impoſſible fully to comprehend; and, having offered my ſervices *gratis* out of reſpect to the memory of her late huſband (for I was brought up to the profeſſion, but have declined practice), am preparing to make the ſame better underſtood. Some years ago I had an idea of ſettling in my profeſſion in the country with my friends, but I found the *ſchoolmaſter* of the village and another perſon not brought up in the law, engroſſed the whole buſineſs; and, I believe, made wills and leaſes without number. I was preſent at a court held for the manor, where one of the ſchoolmaſter's wills was produced by a widow, and the ſame had been ſo very improperly prepared, the ſteward was obliged to admit the heir at law to the teſtator's eſtates, in total excluſion to the reſt of the family.

I have been ſolicited ſeveral times to be nominated *ſole* executor to teſtators' wills, but have always declined ſtanding *alone* in that

that capacity, as I think it too arduous a taſk to give all ſatisfaction; and wiſhing, as I truſt every honeſt man ought to do, to have any truſt repoſed in me fully and fairly inſpected. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Kenſington Gore, April 30.*

LOOKING over Mr. Murphy's "Life of Garrick *" the other morning, I obſerved the following paſſage:

"Early in October (1759) Garrick brought forward that excellent farce called High Life below Stairs. For ſome private reaſons he wiſhed to lie concealed, and with that deſign prevailed on his friend Mr. Townly (Townley), maſter of Merchant Taylors' ſchool, to ſuffer his name to be circulated in whiſpers. The truth, however, was not long ſuppreſſed."

Having in the memoirs of my late friend the Rev. Samuel Biſhop, prefixed to the firſt edition of his poetical works, expreſſly aſſerted that "the Rev. James Townley was the author of High Life below Stairs, an excellent farce commonly attributed to Garrick;" I now conceive it neceſſary to declare, that I ſtated the fact upon the authority of Mr. Biſhop, who had obtained his knowledge of it from the repeated communications of Mr. Townley himſelf. And this evidence is in my mind perfectly concluſive, becauſe I know the confidential intimacy which ſubſiſted between thoſe gentlemen, and always underſtood, that from the year 1758, when Mr. Biſhop was elected under-maſter of Merchant Taylors' ſchool, to the time of Mr. Townley's deceaſe, they mutually ſubmitted their ſeveral literary productions to each other's judgement.

Mr. Biſhop once put into my hands a letter printed for Newbery, the editor of High Life below Stairs, written with conſiderable pleaſantry in the fictitious name of Oliver Grey, and containing an ingenious defence of ſervants; chiefly founded (if I recollect right) on the abſurd and immoral conduct of their maſters. This pamphlet, he told me, was alſo Mr. Townley's compoſition, and intended to remove ſome wrong impreſſions which the publick had received from his farce.

The concluding lines of the "Character of the Rev. James Townley," (Biſhop's Poems, 2d edit. vol. II. p. 10-,) wherein it is ſaid that "at vice" he

"— ſped unſeen th' effectual ſhaft; while Fame, [the claim;"

That hail'd the triumph, knew not *whoſe* particularly allude to the very circumſtance of his having written, but never openly acknowledged, "High Life below Stairs," and "Oliver Grey."

If additional teſtimony ſhould be required, it may be obtained from Mr. Townley's ſurviving ſons, who know and have ſatisfactory proof that their father was really the author of the little dramatic piece in queſtion.

The fact itſelf is of no great importance; Mr. Townley's reputation is eſtabliſhed upon merit of a very different kind from that of having written for the ſtage: but I conſider it as material to myſelf, that the publick ſhould be aſſured I have not hazarded a doubtful aſſertion. THOS. CLARE.

P. S. Since I wrote the above, I have been informed by James Townley, eſq. of Doctors Commons, that Mr. Murphy is now convinced of his error. I am perſuaded that gentleman's candour will induce him to take the firſt proper opportunity of correcting his miſtake; yet I am ſtill deſirous, for my own immediate juſtification, that this letter ſhould appear, where it will be moſt likely to be generally read, in your valuable Miſcellany. T. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 7.*

IN the courſe of peruſing the life of that famous Antiquary, Anthony à Wood, a few days ſince, I received

* Vol. I. p. 343.

received such amusement as to induce me to offer, through the medium of your entertaining pages, some extracts from it, for the entertainment of such as may not have leisure to go through a work abounding in original matter though quaintly expressed.

One Jacob, a Jew, opened a *coffey*-house at the Angel, in St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, in 1650; and there it was drunk by those who delighted in novelty. He removed to Old Southampton buildings, in *Holborne, neare* London, and was living there 1671.

What the condition of the roads, or expedition in travelling, could have been previous to 1669, we may guess from the following memorandum: that, on April 26 in that year, the *flying* coach first went from Oxford to London in one day, having a boot on each side (qu. the meaning of this description?). It performed its journey *in thirteen hours*. In 1678, he tells us, there were upwards of 370 alehouses in Oxford; effectual means, as he observes, to create idleness, and debauch scholars.

The mildness of the season in the winter of 1681 appears by our author's having gathered ears of rye on the 16th of December, and other grain being grazed and mowed in consequence of its premature vegetation. Garden-peas were likewise in blossom at the above period.

On the 16th of February 1682, Charles II. in his own person, laid the first stone of Chelsea College on the site of a former one founded by Dr. Matthew Suckcliffe. In the winter of that year, the people being prevented, at the instigation of the Lord Mayor (to prevent rioting), from burning the pope according to annual custom, *drowned* him. The following Summer was noted for the introduction of a vessel or "bason, notched at the brims, to let drinking-glasses hang there by the foot, to that the body and drinking-place might hang in the water to cool them."

On James the Second's visiting Oxford, in 1687, on the 4th and 5th of September, he touched between 7 and 800 people for the Evil. Whether the infatuation of the monarch or his subjects was the greatest, certain it is, that in this instance alone the kingly power was not completely a sinecure.

Bledlow church, in Bucks, is described as standing on a rising-ground, with a chasm at a small distance from the end of the chancel, from whence issue some springs forming a little river, to which, by tradition, were attached the following lines:

"He that lives and still abide
Will see the chancel fall in the Lyde."

A. Wood says it sensibly wears away, so that, if care be not taken, in time these verses may prove true.

Will any of your correspondents notice the above? Camden only mentions the definition of the word "Bledlow."

A constant Reader and occasional correspondent, M. W. I.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Its increased BUILDING *of late Years.*

"Sic fortis Hetruria crevit,
Scilicet et rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma, [arces:
Septemque una sibi muro circumdedit
Aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat." VIRG.

THE few remarks on this important building which I here set down, may perpetuate some material incidents respecting it; to which many thousands have been eye-witnesses, and yet have suffered them to slip from their memory without a record.

The Bank of England is said to have had its commencement in the year 1640, and was first established by the charter of William and Mary in 1693 or 1694. The scite of the original *hall*, or house, mentioned

tioned in the Spectator, No. III. is perhaps not remembered at preſent; but the building ſo called now was erected in 1732. It bears an inſcription to expreſs the memorial of royal ſanction, which is placed beneath a well-executed ſtatue of King William at the Eaſt end of the banking great hall; and the whole pile has been conſiderably and often enlarged in 1770, 1771, 1783, 1786, 1799. When I came to London, and lived near it in 1757, it was comparatively a ſmall ſtructure, almoſt inviſible to paſſers-by; being ſurrounded by many others, viz. a church called St. *Chriſtopher le Stocks*, ſince pulled down; three taverns, two on the South ſide, one (the Fountain) in Bartholomew-lane, facing the church there, juſt where the great door of entrance is now placed; and about 15 or 20 private dwelling-houſes.

Viſitors are ſometimes ſhewn, in the bullion office, the identical old cheſt, ſomewhat larger than a common ſeaman's; and alſo the original ſhelves or caſes, where the caſh, notes, papers, and books of buſineſs, were kept; and well are they preſerved as pregnant vouchers, no leſs of the Bank's priſtine ſimplicity and confined exertions, than of the amazing rapidity of its modern extenſion, and almoſt boundleſs accommodation of the monied intereſt and commercial world; happy emblem, I truſt, of the national proſperity at large.

Yours, &c. B***.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

I SOLICIT a column in your valuable Publication for a few curſory obſervations on two ſubjects, which appear to me materially to concern almoſt all ranks of people; and which, if deemed of ſufficient importance, I ſhall be happy to ſee attended to by thoſe who to the will add the power of reforming. And firſt of police.

I believe it will be admitted, that almoſt all the higher order of crimes, as they may be denominated, ſuch as inveigling into houſes of infamy, and conſequent robbery, and frequently murder, are committed in obſcure alleys and courts, ſecluded from public obſervation, and by the inhabitants of ſuch places, who aſſociate with, and I fear keep each other in countenance in ſuch nefarious practices. Some parts of the Strand, Drury-lane, and Oxford-ſtreet, abound in ſuch receptacles of filth, infamy, and crimes; and no perſon can paſs them at night without being expoſed to the moſt ſhameful and diſguſting inſults, leading to the moſt daring exceſſes. My wiſh and propoſition is, therefore, if ſuch places, which contain the loweſt order of brothels, and the ſchools of every iniquity, cannot at once be ſuppreſſed, that the police ſhould have a particular eye upon them till it can be effected gradually. As moſt of theſe places conſiſt of old ruinous houſes, which muſt ſoon fall and bury the inhabitants in their ruins, if not taken down by authority, it would contribute as much to the ſalubrity of the town as to the morals of the people, if no ſuch retired holes were ſuffered to exiſt; which, by favouring concealment, facilitate and encourage crimes; but that progreſſively, and as early as may be, ſtreets only of a convenient width were allowed to be formed, and all, without exception, thoroughfares.

The ſecond point refers to the miſeries intailed by, and the impoſitions practiſed in, the vending of quack medicines; which, I conceive, might be effectually and eaſily remedied by a ſlight interference of the Legiſlature, who, I doubt not, would gladly prevent the many thouſand injuries annually ſuſtained by the people from this cauſe. The numerous ſhops ſet up in every part of the town and country for the circulation of theſe, ſometimes worſe than poiſons (as the maladies they inflict are as protracted as they are certain),

is

is the plaineſt proof of this aſſertion. The remedy I would propoſe is, that no medicine which profeſſes to cure diſeaſes ſhould be permitted to be ſold without a name, or under a fictitious one, till it had been examined by a committee of the College of Phyſicians authorized for that duty, and reported by them at leaſt to be innoxious. Alſo, that the ſame Committee ſhould have a power of viſiting all ſhops ſelling ſuch drugs whenever they thought proper, and ſeeing that nothing deleterious was allowed to be ſold. And farther, that every man calling himſelf *Doctor* (by which the impoſition is ſtrengthened and extended), without a proper right to do ſo, ſhould be puniſhed as might ſeem fitting. It is not of ſufficient avail, I fear, to ſay, that, if people will be ſo groſſly impoſed upon, they may; for while medicines, which are pronounced infallible, are permitted to be ſo vended, to the conſequent miſery of thouſands; and while fees to phyſicians and apothecaries' bills are found ſo expenſive; there will always be found numbers who will reſort to ſuch ſeemingly cheaper and ſpeedier remedies. R. E. R.

Mr. Urban, *April* 5.

WHAT Septuagenarius, vol. LXX. p. 207, may mean by his letter, I cannot ſay,

Before the ſtyle was altered in England, in 1752, it had been found that 11 days had merged in ſmall portions, in calculating our years, ſince the council of Nice in 325. Was it to continue ſo for ever? The true year is a fraction of time ſhort of equal days, and even of any aliquot part of a day. Six hours is the neareſt, which occaſions the leap day, or biſſextile of the Roman calendar once in four years; yet that is about 11 minutes 5 ſeconds too much yearly.

But the law allows no fractions of a day, by which dividend payments are to be regulated. We cannot calculate ſuch fractions except in the mind, or on paper. But in practice they are inadmiſſible. Our time muſt be kept by complete days; ſo many days make a complete year, allowing for the aliquot part of 6 hours; but this, as I ſtated, exceeds a true year by about 44 minutes 20 ſeconds in four years, when the biſſextile or leap-day is introduced.

Though it would have been a national injuſtice to compel payments or reſtitution of farms, &c. when the ſtyle was altered, 11 days before the expiration of a year; it ſurely can be none to regulate theſe matters, THREE times in 400 years, on the termination of the day previous to the completion of the exact year. Conſidered ſtrictly with relation to any immediate preceding year, it is only 5 hours, 48 minutes, 55 ſeconds, too ſoon; a caſe which is ſubmitted to three years in four without a word offered againſt it. Here the fractions of a day are not thought of by any, whatever may be their "fancy and attachments, from early habit, and familiarity with the old arrangement of time." Neither would it have been regarded by the perſons alluded to, had it been ſuffered to take its courſe without the ſophiſtical nibblings of would-be criticks. Gregoriensis.

Mr. Urban, *May* 7.

ARTHUR YOUNG, eſq. in his Agricultural Survey of Lincolnſhire, p. 260, ſays "that, when dung and lime are laid on the ſame ſpot, the effect is conſiderable; the dung has then a greater effect than when laid on alone. This ſhould ſeem to intimate, that the operation was by aſſiſting putrefaction, as all the dung in every part of the would is carried long from the yard." Surely, in this ſtatement, Mr. Y. betrays a want of knowledge (if not of practical farming, at leaſt) of chemiſtry. Lime certainly prevents the putrefaction of long dung. This is a fact well known to chemiſts, and moſt practical farmers, and is fully explained in Lord Dundonald's late publication on the chemical effect of manures. J. Curtis.

Mr.

Fig. 1. Croſs at Hatfield in Holderneſs.

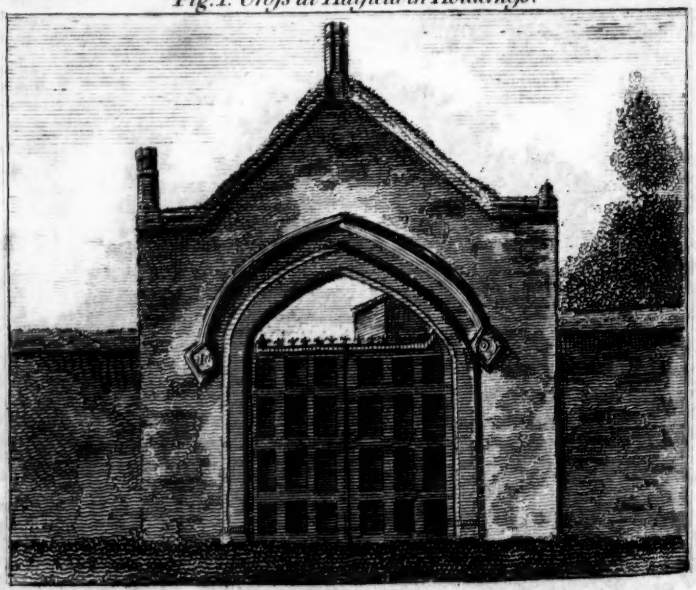

Fig. 2. A Gateway at Edmonton.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 7.

I SEND you a drawing *(Plate I. fig.* 1.) of a croſs in Hatfield pariſh, in Holderneſs. The principal front is charged with a *vine*, growing out of a *chalice* by a Scripture alluſion. At the corners of the baſe are lions couchant, perhaps alluding to the arms of England borne by William the Conqueror, who beſtowed the earldom of Holderneſs on the Earl of Albemarle.

Fig. 2. is a brick gateway to the premiſes of Mr. Snell, at *Edmonton*; which, by the date in the points of the arch, appears to have been built 1605.

In the church of Eatington, in Warwickſhire, is a marble monument, placed there in his life-time by Captain George Shirley, a younger ſon of Robert the firſt Earl Ferrers by his ſecond lady, in memory of his parents and himſelf. This gentleman died about 1797; and I have to requeſt that ſome Warwickſhire friend would favour you with the curious inſcription on his tomb at Eatington. H.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

I BELIEVE it will not be contradicted by the generality of thoſe who may read this ſhort eſſay on plants, if I aſſert that all Nature is connected by the moſt durable links, and that without the minuteſt part the whole would in a ſhort time prove to be a chaos, while at preſent it withſtands the moſt rigid criticiſm. Saint Piere ſays, "Plants have as many principal parts, as there are elements with which they preſerve a relation. By their flowers they ſtand related to the *ſun*, which fecundates their ſeeds and carries them on to maturity; by their leaves they are related to the *waters*, which bedew them; by their ſtems to the *winds* which agitate them; by their roots to the *ground* which ſuſtains them; and by their ſeeds with their ſituations adapted to their growth and increaſe." The relation plants have to the ſun may be obſerved in almoſt all flowers blowing in cold ſituations, theſe having light-coloured petals; for light-colours reflect the heat, and dark ones abſorb it; ſo that the light-coloured petals collect the rays of the ſun in a focus, ſtriking on the parts of fructification; as in the ſnowdrop *(galanthus)*, primroſe *(primula)*, &c. Some of the ſpecies of the violet may be thought by many to be a contradiction, but far otherwiſe; if examined, it will be found few flowers are ſo well adapted to receive the rays of the ſun, for the corol is compoſed of five irregular unequal petals, the uppermoſt is ſtraight, and faces downwards, and is broader and more obtuſe than the others; the two ſide petals are oppoſite, ſtraight and obtuſe at the ends, the two lowermoſt are large, and reflected upwards, and thoſe parts neareſt the embryo are white, which reverborate the heat. The roſemary is alſo of this kind, for the upper petal is ſhort, cloven, upright, and reflected at the ſides, and the under lip reflected. The gaping and grinning claſs of flowers are well adapted to protect and keep warm the embryo "amid the warring elements of heaven," as in the alehoof *(glecoma)*, dead-nettle *(lamium)*, &c. There are evidently many flowers endure a longer time than others, and moſt of theſe are among thoſe blowing in cold ſeaſons, as the primroſe, &c. which appears to me to be occaſioned partly by the ſmall force of the ſun, and partly on account of the ſtamens and piſtils being ſheltered ſo curiouſly in long tubes or otherwiſe from the weather.

The leaves of plants alſo bear a great relation to the ſun, as well as to the waters. This may be ſeen in many trees of cold countries, as well as indigenous evergreens; the leaves of theſe are of a duſky ſhining green, which abſorb the heat by their darkneſs, and reflect it by their gloſſy coat. The laurel, ivy, holly, are examples, and more eſpecially the fir, whoſe leaves are ſo ſituated and formed as to receive benefit from the ſun in whatever direction it may appear.

The growth of one tree faſter than another, I can only account for in this manner, that the earth abounding with a general humidity for the nouriſhment of vegetables, and being charged with one kind more than another, occaſions, by an exuberance of moiſtures, an expanſion of the pores of particular trees requiring that kind; the ſap forcing its way through the body of the tree with great violence, occaſions the plant to elevate itſelf more than it would if only ſupplied with a ſufficiency to keep it little more than living.

The great and infinite wiſdom of GOD may be ſeen in every plant which decks the creation, and every ſpecies would

would afford ſpeculation for the longeſt life: I ſhall, therefore, only mention one more peculiarity, that is, the *fungi* order of vegetables, which only appear in the dampeſt times and parts; they are compoſed of ſpungy valves placed underneath, which have no connexion with the rain, and abſorb great quantities of moiſture from the earth, but as ſoon as this ceaſes to aſcend, and the ſun appears in the horizon, they die away.

Atheiſt! art thou nothing daunted by the perfection of Nature? nothing by the arguments of the wiſeſt men? nothing by the praiſes the creation ſend forth? *O tempora! o mores!*

Yours, &c. HONECIB.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

THE deſcription of Utrecht given by Clericus Leiceſtrienſis, p. 219, is in many reſpects very correct; but, as the Rev. Author appears to have been miſinformed in two or three inſtances, I beg leave to avail myſelf of your readineſs to inſert in your valuable Magazine whatever tends to clear up miſtakes, or to point out facts not generally known. Many of the trees in the Mall at Utrecht were there at the time when Louis XIV. took poſſeſſion of the town. Some of his attendants requeſted his permiſſion to cut them down; but that monarch was ſo much pleaſed with the beauty of the Mall that he rejected this propoſal, and thus preſerved to the town one of its greateſt ornaments. Such is the effect of habit, that very few of the inhabitants ever walk there except on Sundays, when there was a great deal of bowing and ſcraping, of which the Dutch were formerly very fond. In the middle there is an incloſure, in which a few of the gentlemen of the town were in the habits of playing at a game called in the French *Le Mail*. (I ſuppoſe this was the caſe alſo formerly in St. James's park, which is not unlike the Mall at Utrecht.)

The lay canons, which in point of rank were the firſt members of the ſtate of Utrecht, have been ingulphed in that Serbonian gulph in which the late Dutch government has been ſunk.

The houſe in which Pope Adrian was born is ſtill pointed out. In front of it there is a buſt of him, and this houſe is generally called by the inhabitants *Paus Adriaan*, or Pope Adrian. The conferences which were terminated by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, were not held in the Maiſon de Ville, or town hall, but in a large houſe near the tower, or dome, lately belonging to Count D'Ablaing; and, as it was ultimately converted into barracks, it is not unlikely but General Pichegru may have placed his men there.

To praiſe good conduct, whether met with in a friend or foe, is always agreeable; and, as ſuch, I am happy in having it in my power to praiſe Gen. Pichegru's conduct towards the emigrants.

Part of the garriſon of Baſſeluc conſiſted of 400 emigrants in Dutch pay. Theſe men were pointed out to General Pichegru; but he very nobly refuſed to take any notice of them, and thus ſaved their lives.

Such was the confuſion when the retreat of the Britiſh army took place in 1795, that ſeveral of the emigrant ladies could not get away, being deſtitute of ſupplies. General Pichegru not only ſupplied them with money, but freighted a ſhip for their conveyance to Hamburg.

A few days after the entry of the French into Utrecht, a party of Batavians having got drunk were going to arreſt all the members of the old government, and throw them (many of them very infirm and aged) into priſon. No ſooner did Pichegru hear of this than he ruſhed into the middle of them, telling them, that if they attempted to do any thing of the kind, he would immediately throw them into priſon. The exemplary good conduct of the French troops at that time in Holland deſerves every praiſe. They were the means of reſtraining the fury of a parcel of mad demagogues, who ſwore vengeance againſt all thoſe who had offended them in any degree.

The traitors of Batavia, Mr. Urban, may be divided into two claſſes. The firſt thoſe who kept up a regular correſpondence with the enemy, and uſed every means in their power to weaken the efforts of government to keep out the enemy.

Secondly, Thoſe members of the States, general and provincial, who gave way to a dirty ſpirit of jealouſy of the power of Great Britain, and at laſt looked upon a country to whom they were under the greateſt obligations as inimical; and thus, inſtead of ſtraining every nerve to avert the danger ſtaring them in the face, ſhook hands with the enemy. They now repent of their folly, after having loſt about

one half of their property in the ſpace of 6 years. The univerſities of Utrecht, Francher, Groningen, and Harderwick, have been aboliſhed. Leyden is the only one left, and its privileges have been greatly curtailed.

Should Clericus Leiceſtrienſis wiſh to be informed of the preſent ſtate of what was formerly a very pleaſant country, I ſhall be very ready ſo to do.

Yours, &c. SCOTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Weſt-Ham, April* 18.

THE following few extraordinary inſtances of *longevity* are ſelected for your readers entertainment. A place for them would gratify,

Yours, &c. ΦΙΛΟΜΑΘΗΣ.

1. At Barfreſton, about five miles South-weſt of Sandwich, in Kent, there was a funeral in the year 1700, very remarkable for the train of old people who attended it. The perſon buried was the miniſter of the place, aged 96: the funeral ſermon was preached by another of the age of 82; the ſervice was read by one of 87; the pariſh-clerk, ſexton, and his wife, were each above 80; and ſeveral perſons attended from Coldred, the neighbouring pariſh, that were above 100 years old.

2. On the road to Arundel there is an elevated ſpot called Highdown-hill, on the ſide of which is a tomb ſurrounded with rails, and has a yew-tree at each corner. An inſcription expreſſes, that, in the year 1766, this tomb was erected by John Oliver, miller, for the reception of his body after his deceaſe. On the top appears the following Scripture ſentences:

"For as in Adam all die, even ſo in Chriſt ſhall all be made alive." 2 Cor. xv. 22.

"For the law was given by Moſes, but grace and truth came by Jeſus Chriſt." St. John i 17.

"That whoſoever believeth in him ſhould not periſh, but have eternal life." St. John iii. 15.

"Wherefore I perceive that there is nothing better than that a man ſhould rejoice in his own works, for that is his portion; for who ſhall bring him to ſee what ſhall be after him?" Eccles. iii. 22.

"Knowing that ſhortly I muſt put off this tabernacle, even as our Lord Jeſus Chriſt hath ſhewed me." 2 Pet. i. 24.

The following lines are engraven at the Eaſt end:

"Why ſhould my fancy any one offend,
Whoſe good or ill on it does not depend;
'Tis at my own expence, except the land
(A gen'rous grant) on which my tomb doth ſtand:
This is the only ſpot that I have choſe
Wherein to take my laſting, long repoſe.
Here, in the duſt, my body lieth down;
You'll ſay it is not conſecrated ground:
I grant the ſame; but where ſhall we e'er find
The ſpot that e'er can purify the mind;
Or to the body any luſtre give?
This more depends on what a life we live.
When the trumpet ſhall begin to ſound,
'Twill not avail 'em where the body' found.

A MORAL.

"Bleſſed are they, and only they,
Who in the Lord their Saviour die,
Their bodies wait redemption's day,
And ſleep in peace where'er they lie."

And the Weſt end exhibits an hieroglyphic of Time contending with Death, between the firſt and ſecond of the following ſtanzas.

"Death! why ſo faſt? pray ſtop your hand,
And let my glaſs run out its ſand:
As neither Death nor Time will ſtay,
Let us improve the preſent day.

"Why ſtart you at that ſkeleton!
'Tis your own picture which you ſhun:
Alive it did reſemble thee;
And thou, when dead, like it ſhall be.

"But though Death muſt have his will,
Yet old Time prolongs the date,
'Till the meaſure we ſhall fill,
That's allotted us by fate.
When that's done, then Time and Death
Both agree to take our breath."

The Scripture ſentences were ſelected by Mr. Oliver, and the verſes are the production of his Muſe. About ten yards from the tomb a variety of flowering ſhrubs are planted, and an alcove is here formed, which is painted with death's heads. In this retreat the miller, during his life, ſpent moſt of his leiſure hours. We ſhall mention another circumſtance expreſſive of the whimſical diſpoſition of this extraordinary character: he had, ſome years previous to his death, prepared a coffin, on which were inſcribed the words *memento mori*; it run upon caſtors, and was every night wheeled under the bed of its intended poſſeſſor. Mr. Oliver's reſidence was about a quarter of a mile from the tomb, on the declivity of the hill. Near the miller's houſe, in a tree, is fixed a curious piece of machinery (the production of his own hand) repreſenting an old woman and her dog endeavouring to reſcue a ſmuggler

gler from a Cuſtom-houſe officer. The figures were formerly all put in motion by four ſweeps like thoſe of a mill, being turned by the wind; but it is now ſo much out of repair that only one figure has any motion; and Mr. Oliver being dead, it will, probably, never be repaired.

Mr. Oliver's remains were committed to this tomb May 1, 1793, (vol. LXIII. pp. 481, 496,) in the preſence of about 3000 ſpectators. The body was borne, by eight men dreſſed in white, from his houſe to the place of interment; and the funeral ſervice according to the church of England, and alſo a ſermon adapted to the occaſion, were read by a girl about twelve years of age. Mr. Oliver died in his 84th year.

3. Lady Temple, wife of Sir Thomas Temple, and grandmother to the late Lord Cobham, though ſhe had no more than four ſons and five daughters of her own body, yet lived to ſee them increaſed to no leſs than 700 perſons.

(To be concluded in my next.)

Mr. URBAN, *N—y, April* 24.

WILL you allow a conſtant Reader of your Miſcellany room for a few lines in it, in order to expreſs the great pleaſure he has received from the two letters, lately addreſſed by by Miſs Seward to Mr. Jerningham, on pulpit eloquence? and alſo to requeſt the ſame lady to have the goodneſs to publiſh the ſix ſermons of her own compoſition, referred to in her laſt letter, from which ſhe has ſeen ſuch impreſſive effects? From what the writer of theſe lines has ſeen of the compoſitions of Miſs Seward (to whom perſonally he is an entire ſtranger), he has the confidence to expect more impreſſive ſpecimens of ſacred eloquence than are to be found in the ſermons of either Ogden or Blair, and equal to the celebrated paſſage, "go to the religion of Nature," &c. in Sherlock. Truſting that a requeſt, proceeding ſolely from motives of public utility, will not be deemed impertinent, I am, ſir,

Yours, &c. D. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, March* 4.

IT is related of Anaſtaſius, who, upon the death of Zeno, aſſumed the purple as emperor of the Eaſt in 491, that he impoſed on his people a tax which, even in theſe our days, when fiſcal craving and financial ingenuity have made ſuch wonderful advances, muſt be deemed a very extraordinary one—a tax upon *breathing*. As this *chef-d'œuvre* in the taxing art would well intitle him to rank highly in the claſs for inventors, ſo ſome hiſtorians have thought it beneath his dignity to leave the world in the uſual mode; accordingly, they tell us he was ſtruck by lightning, and the incident is by no means improbable; ſo vivid a genius might naturally enough expire in a *flaſh*.

Pity it is that the buſy tooth of time, tender of ſo many uſeleſs morſels of antiquity, has not ſpared us the edict for levying an impoſt capable of ſuch univerſal application. What a fund of information for the practical financier is thus loſt! What a theme for the antiquary and ſpeculative politician! Even the little we have upon the ſubject has excited the notice of the penetrating Monteſquieu; and he ſounds upon it ſome truly important reaſonings.

One might draw a conſiderable portion of amuſement from ſpeculating upon the probable proviſions of ſuch an edict. As, with reſpect to the *quantum* of the tax, whether a man was charged according to the dimenſions and capacity of his wind-cheſt, or to the frequency of his reſpirations, or (which ſeems the more likely mode) whether he took out an *annual licence* for breathing, as we do to ſport or wear hair-powder. Another enquiry would be concerning the *abatement* made to perſons afflicted with aſthmas or other pulmonary complaints, and the *allowance for damage*, which would be reaſonable where the breath had loſt aught of its uſual fragrancy. To this would ſucceed another conſideration of primary importance in all matters of taxation—the prevention of frauds. No doubt we ſhould be highly gratified by a knowledge of the ſurveys, the ſearches, the guards, the precautions, taken to hinder the eſcape of ſo ſubtile a fluid at illegal *outlets*.

If we can ſuppoſe this tax to have been brought to a high degree of perfection, I do not ſee how we can withhold our admiration of it. Surely it is the very ſpirit of equity to comprize in one wide, capacious, ſocial, requiſitionary graſp, the whole body of ſubjects in a ſtate; to allow the pooreſt individual to partake in a privilege which ſome, abſurdly enough, would confine excluſively to the rich; for want

want of reflecting upon the gratification which a man, however mean in ſtation, muſt feel in knowing that his prince and country depend upon him in part for their ſupport. And then, what a ſimple, yet lofty idea, of feeding the public exchequer by means of the grand function of human life! How worthy of imperial greatneſs, of Byzantine glory! Yet how humiliating for an Engliſhman, accuſtomed to behold the complicated, multifarious, petty ſcheme of taxation uſed in his own country. Avaunt! ye talliages, ye ſcutages, ye hydages, ye ſubſidies, diſmes, und ſmoke-farthings; ye paltry ſhillings ſqueezed from yelping curs, broken-winded horſes, and quack-doctors. Foh! never more ſhall I enjoy the ſight of Kearſley's Tax-tables, nor partake in the pleaſure ſo generally diffuſed by the opening of the *budget*.

Strange as this tax on breathing may appear to thoſe who, wedded to modern notions and uſages, ſee it through a falſe medium, it has at leaſt been equalled in oddneſs by one which was in uſe amongſt the Peruvians. Their hiſtorian, Garcilaſſo de la Vega, mentions, that the yncas of Peru laid upon the pooreſt of their ſubjects a tribute of a certain number of *gnats' horns*, to be brought every year to the governors of the provinces. Upon this the learned Baron Puffendorff* remarks, "that the deſign might poſſibly be, either that nobody ſhould think himſelf exempt from paying taxes, or elſe perhaps to free themſelves from thoſe troubleſome inſects." I ſhall not, on the preſent occaſion, go into any length of diſcuſſion upon the probable deſign of this tax, but merely obſerve that, if it was intended as a mode of *raiſing the ſupplies*, it bears very ſtrong features of ſingularity, and may lead us to believe that the ſcience of finance was but in its infancy amongſt this otherwiſe ingenious and enlightened people.

I have indulged in the preceding obſervations, on the ſuppoſition that this remarkable tax on breathing did really exiſt; but, by my troth, Mr. Urban, I believe not one ſyllable of the matter; however, as the aſſertion of ſo profound an enquirer as the preſident Monteſquieu is not to be lightly controverted, I ſhall briefly ſtate the caſe, and leave your readers to judge for themſelves. The paſſage he cites runs thus, "*ut quiſque pro hauſtu aëris penderet**." Now, inſtead of *aëris*, I would, with the ſlighteſt poſſible alteration, read *æris*; and then, inſtead of a vague, impracticable tax upon breathing, we ſhall find it to have been upon a perſon's *expenditure*; a principle of taxation ſo juſt and obvious, that it prevails in moſt countries, and with us forms as it were the very groundwork of the ſyſtem.

I ſhould here conclude, reſigning my emendation to its fate and the candid deciſion of the reader, did I not find it neceſſary to add a word or two, from motives of prudential caution.

Moſt earneſtly do I intreat that little neſt of *Zoiluſes* who inhabit this place, if I ſhould chance to fall within their critical gripe, not to treat me with the full ſeverity of their animadverſion. I well know that they will forthwith fly to the peruſal of Evagrius, Zonaras, and other writers upon the period of Anaſtaſius; and it may perchance happen that my interpretation of the paſſage above quoted ſhall not pleaſe their worſhips. In ſuch caſe, although I have adventured to diſpute the point with the preſident Monteſquieu, I ſhall not carry my preſumption farther. If, therefore, they ſhall not incline to read the vowels *a. e.* of the word in queſtion diphthongue-wiſe, I do beſeech them not to harraſs the parties by the tedious eccleſiaſtical proceſs of divorce; but gently to uncouple them, place them at convenient and ſafe diſtance from each other, and denote for the future their utter—Oh! for a *ſeſquipedalian* meet for the palate of theſe dread critics! their utter *inconjungibility* by reſtoring the brace of dots.

There is yet another claſs of readers to whom I ſhall addreſs a few words, in order to guard againſt any miſconception of my meaning. I allude to your men of quiet, domeſtic habits; men of thrift and frugality, who, upon the mere mention of any novelty in taxation, inſtinctively clap their hands upon their purſes. Theſe good creatures, knowing how materially the *head* is concerned in the operation of breathing, and that gnats' horns, after all that can be ſaid upon the ſubject, are ſtill *horns*, may be apt to conclude that in this my diſquiſition "more is meant than meets the eye." They may conceive that, under the guiſe of ſettling a diſputed point in hiſtory, I am covertly furniſhing a hint

* Law of Nature and Nations. Lib. 7.

* Spirit of Laws. B. 13.

to

to the premier for a poll-tax, and for ſubjecting horns to the viſitation of the exciſe. I beg leave to clear myſelf of ſuch an imputation, by poſitively declaring that nothing is farther from my thoughts; and I ſhall expect, from the candour of that right honourable gentleman, that he will abſtain from touching theſe articles, at leaſt till the welfare and ſafety of the country ſhall be abſolutely at ſtake. Much-envied country! ſeat of commerce, naval empire, and liberty! long, very long, may thy loyal inhabitants wear their *heads*, and thoſe who are lawfully qualified their *horns* too, in peace, comfort, and free from exciſe! TELONICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 25.

SUBJECTS of morality have ſeldom been expreſſly handled by the Legiſlature; but the crime of *crim. con.* is likely, in ſome ſhape or other, to obtain a full, free, and fair diſcuſſion, and I ſhould hope that ſome good may reſult from that, although no ſpecific law ſhould follow. Alas! to what a paſs are we come, when an act of parliament is thought neceſſary to ſanction or ſupport the laws of Heaven in a caſe ſo plain!

Strange opinions, however, have been advanced, Mr. Urban. There is a manifeſt and kindly leaning towards the frailties of the fair ſex, and that I think proper; but ſtill no ſentiment of chivalry ſhould compel us to forget what is due to truth. It is very moving to think that a woman is ruined "for *one* unguarded *moment*; and that, as the poet ſings,

"*One* falſe ſtep entirely damns her fame;"

and ſuch were the pathetic appeals a friend of mine was making a few nights ago in a large company. I agreed with him in the ſentiments; but I took the liberty to ſuggeſt (for I have very odd notions) that they were more applicable to the ſingle than the married part of the ſex. I went farther, and ſaid that I did not know what buſineſs married ladies had with "unguarded moments" and "falſe ſteps;" and that I conſidered matrimony, where entered upon from principle and affection, to be a ſpecifick againſt ſuch *ſteps* and *moments*. I next bid him try to reduce his ſentiments to practice, and try how they would apply to as many caſes of *crim. con.* as we could recollect. Out of that number, for one that could plead an "unguarded *moment*" there were five or ſix who were convicted of unguarded *weeks* and *months*; and the very laſt lady we heard of appeared to have been unguarded for *four whole years*.

But my friend advanced another doctrine ſtill more doubtful, and that was, that in ninety-nine caſes out of a hundred the *man* was the ſeducer; and he thought this an admirable defence for the fair ſex. For my part, I replied, that if it was not a paradox it was an inſult, or at leaſt no great compliment to the fair ſex. It was depriving them of all thoſe charms which attract alike the good and the bad, although the latter only make an improper uſe of them; and it was attributing to us men a degree of power and conſequence, which nothing but vanity could make us ſuppoſe we poſſeſſed. I have heard of an old Divine who repreſented the crime we are ſpeaking of as the moſt *difficult* of all crimes, becauſe it required two people to commit it; and I will venture to ſay there have been very few, if any, caſes in which the ſtrength of temptation was not pretty equally divided. Individual caſes will admit of ſeparate conſiderations; but I hold it as a maxim, that no man ever yet *ſucceſsfully* made his advances to a married lady, without ſome hopes being held out from the oppoſite quarter. There is that about a perfectly modeſt woman, againſt which all the profligates in the univerſe could not for a moment ſupport their aſſurance; a glance of indignation would at once check the boldeſt of them. In *crim. con.* therefore, as in war, before we are proper judges of the merits of the caſe, we ought to enquire who were the original aggreſſors.

I know not, Mr. Urban, if theſe thoughts are worth my while to write, or yours to print; but certainly there are vague, and, with ſubmiſſion I ſay it, not very moral ideas afloat on this ſubject. It requires the conſideration of all good men, and I think good men only are qualified to give an opinion. I dread that immorality of principle, which excuſes every crime to which *beauty* gives occaſion, which ſoftens criminality by ſentimental names, which argues from the point of an epigram or the ſtanza of a ſong. We hear much of *knowledge* of the world; and it is a valuable knowledge when properly

properly underſtood, but, if it be that knowledge of licentiouſneſs which makes licentiouſneſs familiar; if it be that knowledge of wickedneſs which renders the practice a callous habit; if it be that knowledge which inclines us to palliate offences in others, that we may with impunity commit them ourſelves, which violates the peace of families, and ſubſtitutes for the laws of God and man a looſe and faſhionable theory of morals, protected by wealth and encouraged by correſponding connexions; it is then that knowledge which overthrew France, and from which may God preſerve a nation hitherto the moſt moral and moſt religious in the world. I need not ſign my name, for I ſuppoſe I ſhall be called A METHODIST.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

IN the Memoirs of the Royal Society of Agriculture in Paris, for the year 1790 and 1791, an account is given of the following mode of preventing the bloſſoms of fruit-trees from being damaged by early ſpring froſts:

"If a hempen rope be intermixed among the branches of a fruit-tree in bloſſom, and the end of it be brought down ſo as to terminate in a bucket of water, ſhould a ſlight froſt take place in the night, the bloſſoms will not be affected by it, but a film of ice of conſiderable thickneſs will be formed on the ſurface of the bucket in which the rope end is immerſed, although another bucket of water, placed beſide it for the ſake of experiment, will have no ice at all upon it."

Yours, &c. HORTENSIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 2.

THE breed of woodcocks in England was clearly aſcertained laſt week in the county of Suffolk. A gentleman, ſhooting in a wood belonging to Mr. Wennive, of Bittenham, in that county, ſtuſhed a cock, which he ſhot at, and miſſed; but the bird wheeled round, and then hovered near the ſpot from which it aroſe; this induced the gentleman to look upon the ground, when he diſcovered a woodcock's neſt containing three eggs. Mr. Wennive, being informed of the circumſtance, had the neſt carefully watched; and, two days after, the eggs were hatched, and the young, which like partridges inſtantly leave their neſt, were ſafely taken off by the old bird.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

THE following letter was found among the papers of a gentleman, who contributed more than one paper to the Connoiſſeur. It was deſtined to be ſent to Mr. Town, but was miſlaid and forgotten. As Mr. Town is dead, I know no perſon, Mr. Urban, who has a better right to open his letters than yourſelf. R. Z.

"Mr. TOWN, *Cambridge.*

'Nihil dulc us eſt otio *literato*' Cic.

"The humour of forming clubs, which was ſo common in the beginning of this century, is ſtill in exiſtence in this place. Indeed, we are in many reſpects the ſame race of men that Mr. Bickerſtaff remembers. "Manſerunt hodieque manent—veſtigia." The ſect of Loungers daily increaſes, and St. John's has not loſt its reputation for punning. But to return to my ſubject. It was a gentleman of this laſt-mentioned ſociety, who made the firſt propoſal for that ſingular club of which I am going to give you an account, and of which I am myſelf an unworthy member. We call ourſelves the Alphabet club; as we conſiſt of twenty-ſix members, each of us by the initial of his name repreſenting one letter of the alphabet. There was at firſt a diſpute whether we ſhould conſiſt of more than twenty-five, as ſome perſons contend that V and U were the ſame letter: however, it was aſſerted on the other hand that they differed both in ſound and form; and upon Q's reminding the company, that he could be of no uſe without U, but that he had nothing at all to do with V, it was agreed that each of theſe letters ſhould have a repreſentative. Each letter takes rank, not according to its place in the alphabet, but according to its rarity; for this reaſon our preſident is always one whoſe name begins with a Z. The next to him in dignity is Q; after whom the reſt follow in order, beginning at the end of the alphabet; for we have obſerved that the firſt letters A, B, C, &c. are the moſt ordinary. We likewiſe endeavour to chuſe our members from ſome fancied reſemblance, either in ſhape or mien, to the letters they repreſent. Our preſent worthy preſident is an excellent little Z, and is fellow of one of the largeſt colleges here. The part of the corpulent B is well ſupported by Dr. Bluſter, a gentleman who meaſures about four yards in circumference. But he who bears the moſt ſtriking reſemblance to his initial is profeſſor Ignoramus, who is as ſtiff and upright as any I in any horn-book whatever. There are at preſent ſeveral vacancies to be filled. If you can mention to us a perſon who turns out his toes well, and whoſe name begins with an A, we will prefer him to

his

the place of that letter. We ſhall thank any body who will point out a gentleman that makes a good bow, and whoſe name begins with an S. We have already refuſed a P, who does not wear his hat with a good air; and have done the ſame by a V, becauſe he has not the faculty of ſtanding upon one leg. As we are determined that our ſociety ſhall be truly Engliſh, we peremptorily rejected the propoſal of a certain great ſcholar to admit the Digamma into our club. When we meet in an evening, which we do once in twenty-ſix days, we amuſe ourſelves in a very ſprightly manner without uttering a ſingle word; our whole converſation being carried on by the bodies of the members. We connect ourſelves together by our hands, and ſo form words and ſentences. Thus we are continually in motion, and talk in dumb ſhew. Were you to enter when we are carrying on a briſk converſation, you would think we were playing at blind-man's buff: at other times you would take us for a knot of Peripatetics. We think all this very innocent, and conducive to the ſharpening of our wits, and keeping our bodies in health. I am, &c.

RALPH CROTCHET.

P. S. There are ſeveral clubs ſet up in imitation of ours; ſuch as the Black letter, the Italic, the Grecian, &c. But, I believe they are not in a thriving condition. In the firſt there have been great contentions between the vowels and conſonants, in which the diphthongs have ſided with the former. The Italic has for ſome time been in a ſlender tottering condition, and expect that it will ſoon fall. There is a gentleman here whoſe letter is filled up, and who wants us to admit him as an honorary member under the title of *et cætera*. We wiſh to know your advice on this point.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 17.

AS it is well known that your valuable Magazine unites the uſeful with the agreeable, I have taken the liberty to beg a ſpare corner for the following queries, hoping that ſome of your numerous correſpondents will favour me with ſome information on the ſubject. Being in poſſeſſion of an Eel-fiſhing, I have for ſome time paſt endeavoured to turn it to ſome good account, both for the ſake of the publick and myſelf; but, although there are a vaſt number of eels, and that of a kind called the ſilver eel, and quite free from the mud taſte ſo common to moſt eels, yet hitherto I have been able to do little more than pay for the expence of catching them. In that part of the country where this fiſhing is ſituated, the prejudice of the people to that kind of fiſh as food is ſo great, that they cannot be prevailed on to make trial of them. As this is the caſe, and as they are as much relished by ſome as they are diſliked by others, and as they are univerſally allowed to afford a moſt wholeſome and nouriſhing food, and to prevent ſo great a loſs both to the publick and to the proprietor, eſpecially when proviſions of every kind are ſo dear; I am very deſirous to convey them to thoſe markets where they might be diſpoſed of to advantage. With this view I ſhould be glad to be informed of the beſt mode of conveying eels to a diſtance alive, and what is the moſt ſaleable way to preſerve them when dead, whether by potting, collaring, or pickleing and ſalting, and for what length of time they will keep ſo preſerved, and where is the beſt market for diſpoſing of them, in what towns in England or to what places abroad, as they are not generally liked in Scotland where the fiſhing is ſituated; or if they will bear to be tranſported to the Weſt-Indies, and, if ſo, if they could be ſold there to advantage. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2.

I HAVE ſo frequently obſerved the attention with which you notice the enquiries of your numerous correſpondents, that I feel encouraged to indulge the pleaſing hope of experiencing a ſimilar kindneſs. A very neat quarto MS. lately came into my poſſeſſion. It is intituled, "Diverſe Chriſtian letters, written by that worthy divine Mr. Joſeph Alleine, miniſter of the Goſpel at Taunton in Somerſetſhire, aſſiſtant to Mr. Newton, Prov. x. 7. The memory of the juſt is bleſſed: but the name of the wicked ſhall rot." The MS. is ſubſcribed *James White, Anno* 1718; the name, probably, of the tranſcriber. It conſiſts of forty-ſix pages, well filled.

The language and ſentiments of this little work are truly excellent; and I confeſs, Mr. Urban, my curioſity has been ſtrongly excited to know the character and life of the venerable writer. He appears to have been a non-juring Proteſtant clergyman, who was confined in the common gaol at Ilcheſter, in September, 1663. He reſided at Bath in October 1668. This is all the intelligence I can deduce from the MS.

The

The following admirable prayer occurs in p. 15.

"O Father of Spirits, that hast set me over thy flock to watch for their souls, as one that must give an account! I have long studied thy will, and taught in thy name; and do unfeignedly bless thee that any have believed my report. I have given unto them the words which thou gavest me, and they have received them. I have manifested thy name unto them, and they have kept thy word. And now I am no more with them, but I come unto thee: holy Father, keep them through thine own name, for they are thine. As they have kept the word of thy patience, so keep thou them in the hour of temptation. They are but a flock, a little and a helpless flock; but thou art their shepherd. Suffer them not to want. Do thou feed them and fold them. Let thy rod and thy staff comfort them; and let not the beast of prey fall upon them to the spoiling of their souls

"But what shall I do for them that will not be gathered? I have called after them, but they would not answer; I have charged them in thy name, but they would not hear; I have studied to speak persuasively to them, but I cannot prevail. Then I said, 'I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strength for nought, yet I cannot give them over!" Much less may I give thee over.

"Lord, persuade Japhet to dwell in the tents of Shem. Lord, compel them to come in, and lay the hands of mercy upon them as thou didst upon lingering Lot; and bring them forth, that they escape for their lives and be not consumed. Lord, I pray thee, open their eyes that they may see; and lay hold upon their hearts by thy omnipotent grace. Do thou turn them, and they shall be turned. Oh! bring back the miserable captives; and suffer not the enemy of mankind to drive away the most of the flock before mine eyes! Oh! let him not deride the fruitless endeavours of thy labourers, and boast over them, that he can do more with them, though he seek to ruin them, than all the beseechings, counsels, and charges of thy servants who seek to save them! Lord, if I could find out any thing that would pierce them, that would make its way into their hearts, thou knowest I would use it. But, I have been many years pleading thy cause in vain. Oh! let not these endeavours all be lost. O God, find out every ignorant, every prophane sinner, every prayerless soul, and every prayerless family: convince them of their miserable condition, whilst without thee in the world. Set thine image upon their souls. Set up thy worship in their families. Let not pride, ignorance, or slothfulness, keep them in neglect of the means of knowledge. Let thine eyes be over the piece of my desire for good; from one end of the year to the other end thereof. Let every house therein be a seminary of religion; and let those who cast their eyes upon these lines, find thee entering by the secret influence of thy grace into their hearts, and irresistibly engaging them to do thy pleasure. Amen! Amen!

JOSEPH ALLEINE."

Relying upon that politeness which I have so often *personally* experienced, permit me for the present, Mr. Urban, to take my leave. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 13.

THE annexed view *(Plate II.)* of a boat-house on the North-side of the Serpentine river in Hyde Park, may perhaps be acceptable. This house, in the beginning of last century, perhaps much earlier, was called *The Cake-house*. Dr. Swift in his Journal to Stella, Nov. 15, 1712, mentioning the death of duke Hamilton in a duel with Lord Mohun, says, "the duke was helped towards the Cake-house by the Ring in Hyde Park (where the duel was fought), and died on the grass before he could reach the house." It is built of timber and plaster, tiled with flat tiles, and is certainly antient. The view is taken from the coach road going by the side of the river towards the Magazine; and in the distant scenery is a part of Kensington gardens. In the garden belonging to this house (the entrance to which appears in the drawing) is the building benevolently erected by the Royal Humane Society, which you have already described and engraved.

Yours, &c. B. L.

STELLA is obliged to the Southern Faunist for suggesting his *suspicions* in regard to the flying glow-worms; and she followed his reference to the History of Animals by Dr. Hill. The species there described and delineated were more resembling the Beetle in bulk and in form than those she had seen. Although unable to gain any farther information in the county where she observed them, she has learnt through a friend, that a person of great observation in Staffordshire has frequently remarked similar flights in the month of June, when in the last stage of existence, and are called by the

the common people *fire-flies*, though undoubtedly a ſpecies of the glow-worm. Stella, ſatisfied with this information, takes the firſt opportunity to impart it.

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, May* 7.

I THANK your ſeveral correſpondents who have kindly endeavoured to anſwer my queries in vol. LXVII. p. 7, reſpecting the antient barony of Zouche of Harringworth. Your correſpondent W—df—r in particular (vol. LXIX. p. 1013,) has ſhewn that there is no iſſue from Mary, ſecond daughter and co-heir of Edward, laſt Lord Zouche; and ſays, that the barony is in abeyance amongſt the children of the two ſiſters of the late Bartholomew Tate, eſq. This latter circumſtance, however, may poſſibly admit of ſome doubt; for, in Walker's Account of the Sufferings of the Clergy in the time of the grand rebellion, is the following remarkable paſſage relative to Zouche Tate, ſon of William Tate and Elizabeth eldeſt daughter of the laſt Lord Zouche:

"His grandfather was born of poor parents in Weſtmoreland; but advancing himſelf by ſome means or other, got the nunnery of —— near Northampton for his booty in Queen Elizabeth's reign; after which his ſon (father to this Z—h) married a daughter of the Lord Zouch, who was with child before marriage, or elſe ſhe had never fallen to his lot. This Z—— built on the ſcite of the nunnery and part of the church. He had likewiſe other church lands, and no bread to eat but of that kind."

Z. Tate was a member of the committee of Northampton; of which committee Walker ſays, that it was compoſed of men who could not juſtly claim the title of *gentleman* either by blood or armour. The above account of him is taken from the papers of the Rev. Jeremiah Stevens, who was preſented by King Charles I. to the rectories of Wotton and Quinton, co. Northampton, and in 1641 to the prebend of Biggleſwade, in Lincoln cathedral, by the intereſt of that great patron of learning Archbiſhop Laud, as a reward for aſſiſting the celebrated antiquary Sir Henry Spelman in his edition of the Councils.

From Mr. Stephens's account we may conjecture that Z. Tate was illegitimate*; and the circumſtance of his eſtate having conſiſted entirely in abbey lands, may ſeem to corroborate that ſuppoſition; for, had he been legitimate, he muſt, on the deceaſe of his mother, have been entitled to a moiety of Lord Zouche's eſtates; and, on failure of iſſue from Mary Leighton, to the whole of the eſtate of the Zouche family, as well as to the barony. I ſhould, therefore, Mr. Urban, eſteem it a great favour if any of your correſpondents would inform me whether the illegitimacy of the ſaid Z. Tate can be ſatisfactorily proved; and whether there are at this time any perſons who have an intereſt in the barony of Zouche of Harringworth, in preference to the deſcendants of Francis Uvedale, of Horton, co. Dorſet, and Catharine his wife, daughter of John, Lord Zouche.

R. U.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 17.

THE following reflections on apparitions, ghoſts, and ſupernatural admonitions, aroſe from the reading of Mr. Wraxall's relation of an extraordinary ſcene which paſſed at Dreſden ſome years ago. (Letter 8. vol. I.) If this eſſay ſuits your Miſcellany, it is at your ſervice; perhaps it may not be unſeaſonable, when the preſent *German* taſte in novels is conſidered.

By the word ghoſt is meant the ſpirit of a dead man returning in a viſible form to this world. That ſuch returns are poſſible and not uncommon, was once the general belief; now it is out of credit, and with reaſon.

* It would ſeem that Z. Tate was neither begotten nor born in lawful matrimony; but, though it could even be proved that he was *born* in wedlock, yet from Mr. Stephens's account it appears he was certainly *begotten* before marriage, and it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe that the deſcendant of a perſon, not begotten within the rules of honour and civil ſociety, can make any juſt claim to a perſonal honour annexed to the blood. The deſcent of titles of honour is governed by the rules of honour, and not by the rules of the common law. Honours are inherent in the blood; and when the line of deſcent is not perfectly ſpotleſs and uncontaminated, when the blood is in any degree ſtained, that which is inherent is taken away. The rules of deſcent of honours are, in ſhort, much more ſtrict than thoſe of more groſs inheritances. May we not, therefore, infer that in the inheritance of titles of honour, kindred derived from the blood of a perſon begotten as well as born within the rules of honour, ſhall be preferred to thoſe from the blood of a perſon not begotten but merely born in lawful wedlock?

We have no ground to think, that a ſpirit once ſeparated from its body has any longer connection with this earth: ſtill leſs authority have we to believe that it has in itſelf power to aſſume the ſemblance of its former body, and to become viſible.

How far any of the many ſpiritual beings, who are the conſtant ſpectators of human affairs, may be permitted to exhibit phantoms under known figures, with a view to inſtruct or to delude men, is a problem as yet unſolved.

Reſpecting *evocation*, all pretenſions to ſuch an art are ſurely as vain as wicked. Nothing is more improbable than that *ſpirits* ſhould by *men* be compelled to appear, and to anſwer to interrogatories.

There is, aſſuredly, a particular providence which preſerves men from danger, or leads them to unexpected good: it warns or directs by various methods; chiefly, perhaps, by unaccountable impulſe and ſuggeſtion, formerly, as we learn from Scripture, by dreams, or the miniſtry of angels, but not by that of ghoſts.

Of the ſtories of apparitions the greater part appear abſurd; for, though experience be wanting, Reaſon ſeems to dictate certain criteria as teſts of truth. A ghoſt, then, muſt have ſome reaſonable end in its appearing; it cannot touch or be touched; or perform any material action; or make any noiſe in entering. All fantaſtic ſights, ſmoke, ſulphureous ſmells, rattling of chains, &c. are circumſtances of terror invented by thoſe who had no juſt conception of the ghoſt character. Moſt tales of viſible ſpirits fail in ſome point of this teſt. Generally ſpeaking, they may be reſolved either into *groſs impoſture*, into *pious fraud*, or into mere *ſtrength of imagination*. To the firſt of theſe cauſes we may ſafely impute the necromancy at Dreſden (related by Wraxall). It was a whimſical ſpirit which ſtaid long with the company which it feared. Yet no one dared to approach it; ſo that that proof of impoſture which would have been gained by touch was wanting. And ſimilar impoſitions will always eſcape detection if the perſons to be duped can be ſtupified by terror.

To pious fraud may well be aſcribed the ghoſt of Buckingham's father, the ſtory of which is found in Lord Clarendon's hiſtory. This was a reſpectable apparition, both as to manner and motive; and probably was an artifice employed by the Duke's mother in the hope of reforming and ſaving him.

The ſtrength of imagination is a cauſe equal to the production of very wonderful effects. At the council of Trente the Legate Creſcentio, having long laboured at his diſpatches, roſe from his chair, and thought he ſaw a huge ugly dog advance and run under the table. In haſte he called for his ſervants, but no dog could be found. The Legate took his bed and died of the fright. [Jurieu, Hiſt. Conc. Trente.]

Lord Herbert of Cherbury is an eminent example of the illuſive power of imagination. He had written a book, and doubting whether he ought to publiſh, he ſolemnly aſked Divine direction to be given by ſome manifeſt ſign. Immediately a loud yet gentle noiſe like nothing on earth was heard; this he conſidered as heavenly approbation, and he publiſhed his work. That the Deity ſhould in this manner encourage any author to print, will not eaſily be credited: as to the book in queſtion, it was unfavourable to the Chriſtian faith, and therefore could not receive a divine ſanction. We may ſafely conclude that his lordſhip was impoſed on, as others in different circumſtances have been, by ſtrong prepoſſeſſion, and an ardent imagination.

Dr. Doddridge is of opinion, that viſions and apparitions, &c. when moſt real, are ſupernatural impreſſions on the imagination, rather than the exhibition of any external object. And, indeed, if ever a ghoſt is ſeen, there appears no better way of accounting for the ſight. It would be abſurd to deny to him, who made our whole frame, the power of affecting it in any manner that he pleaſes. Allowing this, we eaſily comprehend in what ſenſe "the Lord opened the eyes of Eliſha's ſervant, when he ſaw and beheld the mountain was full of horſes and chariots of fire round bout Eliſha." [2 Kings, ch. vi. 17.

Angels may have the ſame power to a certain extent; for even drugs are known to produce ſtrange effects on our imagination. Thus, on ſome few ſpecial occaſions, it may have happened that the imagination, or even the organs of a man have been extraordinarily afflicted by ſome ſuperior agent, ſo that he has ſuppoſed himſelf

to

to see the figure and hear the voice of a person really dead, that is, in common phrase, to see his ghost.

But *this* mode of spiritual agency, if there is any instance of it, must be allowed to be extremely rare. There are instances well attested of warning or admonition given to particular men by dreams, or by impressions on the senses, instances so extraordinary that they must be ascribed to an agent more than human.

In these supernatural communications, of whatever kind, there is one grand difference to be noted: when the Deity is pleased to give, or to order any information to be given, it is always full and cogent, leaving no doubt on the mind. But when inferior agents impart knowledge or offer advice to us, without a divine commission, there may well be some imperfection in their work; instead of plain direct truth, something ambiguous and enigmatical, perhaps, is suggested, so that there is reason to hesitate and consult about the meaning.

Morhof relates a wonderful story of a gentleman, who, waking suddenly, felt an invisible impulse to pronounce distinctly certain words which he did not understand. This he thought so odd that he wrote them down, and next day consulted a learned friend about their probable meaning. He perceived that it was Greek, and its literal translation, "Not about to avoid the misfortune which is within." No mischief seemed impending; however, the friend advised a change of lodging. In a few days, the house so quitted fell, and crushed its inhabitants. [Morhof, Polyhist. I. 19. p. 217.]

This salutary but mysterious warning seems to have been given by one whose power was not equal to his good will.

Very different is any admonition made by the Supreme Being: his work bears the impress of the workman, it is free from all obscurity. Such was the vision which converted Col. Gardiner. This officer, a man of gallantry, had an assignation at midnight with a married woman; the company in which he had supped broke up at eleven, and Mr. Gardiner took up a book to beguile the tedious hour. As he read, an unusual blaze of light seemed to fall on his book, which he supposed to arise from some accident in the candle; but, on lifting up his eyes, he beheld suspended in the air Jesus Christ upon the Cross, and words to this effect, "Sinner, did I suffer this for thee, and are these the returns?" were uttered, or impressed on his mind as if uttered. [Doddridge's Life of Col. Gardiner.]

The effects of this astonishing scene were such as it was fitted to produce; regret, compunction, dismay, followed by repentance and a thorough change of life. MONACO.

MR. URBAN, 47, *Curzon-street, May* 4.

THE wide circulation of your Magazine in the Literary World renders it a desirable vehicle for the following notice.

I have been engaged for more than 40 years in collecting, compiling, and digesting, an index, or table of references, to many of the law reports; the whole being arranged under proper heads, with subdivisions under each, in a manner, it is presumed, hitherto unattempted. By means of this, not only professional men, but gentlemen of erudition, merchants, or tradesmen, may, without difficulty, find a report of almost any case that has received a determination, and which is interesting to him. Many of the reports referred to the compiler has perused throughout *verbatim*; and some estimate may be formed of the extent of the undertaking, and of the labour bestowed on it by the author, during a period of nearer 50 than 40 years, when it is stated, that, on a moderate calculation, it contains at least 200,000 references.

It has been seen and approved by several professional gentlemen of high rank, and may be inspected by any gentleman on application to the Compiler; who begs leave to add, that he will esteem himself honoured by permission to wait personally on the law officers of distinction, and others of high rank, with the work for their inspection.

The object of the present address is, to state the author's intention of disposing of the MS. in any way that may appear eligible, not without a view to his own remuneration. This he conceives might be done, either by selling the same for the benefit of some public library or body, or by printing it by subscription, which he is ready to do

do on ſufficient encouragement being given.

STEVENS TOTTON,
Barriſter at Law of the Hon. Society of Lincolns-Inn.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

I CONSIDER the non-reſidence of the Clergy in a different point of view with your other correſpondents. I may, perhaps, be a little ſingular, as a man attached to the Eſtabliſhed Church, to argue in favour of them. The fickle diſpoſition of man, and, I am ſorry to ſay, the great neglect of attendance on divine worſhip, require, in my opinion, a more than uſual exertion of our Clergy; and, unleſs the incumbent is poſſeſſed of exemplary piety and great power of eloquence, I think, a fixed reſidence would be in ſome meaſure diſadvantageous to the promotion of our religion. I much approve Miſs Seward's letter to Mr. Jerningham on the ſubject of pulpit eloquence, inſerted p. 195; and moſt heartily wiſh to ſee greater exertions made by our Clergy in *prayer*, which conſtitutes, in my opinion, the principle of true devotion.

The Diſſenters, I am informed, change their preachers frequently, generally once a month; and if the ſame plan was adopted in our churches (at leaſt in the metropolis) it would, I think, be advantageous to the promotion of attendance on the duties of religion, when inculcated by reſpectability and eloquence. It is not the will of Providence that every individual ſhould be endowed with the ſame power of eloquence; frequently it is their misfortune, and not unuſual in our Clergy, for ſome impediment to prevent ſucceſs to their utmoſt endeavours in preaching the Goſpel *. If reſidence is to be enforced, it would then, I apprehend, be requiſite that the clergyman ſhould be ſelected from among the inhabitants where he is obliged to reſide; which, I am inclined to think, was the caſe when the act of parliament for reſidence was enacted. To require a clergyman, afflicted with an aſthma or other complaint, to reſide in the Fens of Lincolnſhire, is ſurely not ſhewing "charity and good-will towards men."

Yours, &c. MENTOR.

* I have reſided in three parishes in this metropolis. In one, the clergyman had the Welſh dialect; in another, the miniſter had an impediment from a paralytic ſtroke, both very good men; and, in the third, the preacher ſo very low I could not hear him, notwithſtanding my having a very good ſeat near him, for I paid for it.

Mr. URBAN, *Eſſex, May* 2.

AS your widely circulated Magazine has long been deemed the beſt channel for the communication of ſchemes for the good of the poor, I venture by this means to point out to public notice, a kind of aſſiſtance highly neceſſary, and totally unprovided in ſmall (I fear in large) pariſhes. I have reſided ſome time in a ſmall village near London, which belongs to a large pariſh, and is diſtant a mile from the workhouſe. A ſore throat of the putrid kind has lately much afflicted the children of this village, to many of whom it proved fatal; many grown people alſo had the diſorder, but recovered. In times like theſe, when the poor find ſo much difficulty to ſubſiſt, it is not wonderful few poor families poſſeſs more than one room; in this often live and ſleep, a man, his wife, and ſeveral children: what chance can there be, in apartments thus crowded, any ſhould eſcape infection, if diſeaſe once gets entrance? Thus every infectious diſeaſe *ſpreads* like a *plague* among the poor. Alas! even in a more horrid ſtage this evil has lately been ſuffered; two girls died of the ſore throat, the mother and her ſon (a great boy) continued to ſleep with their dead relatives, and both caught the diſorder. Surely at theſe inſtances (which a clergyman aſſured me were not unfrequent), humanity and benevolence muſt ſhudder. Nor is the infection among the poor the only bad conſequence. During the continuance of a bad fever here laſt year, ſeveral medical men loſt their lives by attending in theſe highly *infected rooms*, where cleanlineſs is ſeldom even ſo much attended to as it might be. As many ſee a thing to be wrong who have neither time or inclination to point out a remedy, I, who have much leiſure and little money, ſhall be glad to devote to the poor what I can beſt ſpare, *my time*. I would adviſe the erection of ſmall houſes, conſiſting of two rooms each, at the diſtance of one mile from the village meant to be benefited; that 5 or 6 ſhould be built in a row, but each ſeparate: to theſe the ſick families might for a time be removed. Such houſes ſhould be always

waves kept aired, and to perform this buſineſs ſome pauper might be appointed by the overſeers of the poor, or churchwardens. The erection of ſuch houſes to be ordered either at the expence of the county, at the expence of the country gentlemen, or of Government; if either of theſe ſhould ſee the utility of the ſcheme in ſo ſtrong a light as to wiſh it carried into effect. During the continuance of a bad fever here, much aſſiſtance was rendered by Government laſt year. As a rough ſketch I offer my plan, which I ſhall be much pleaſed to ſee amended and carried into execution.

As fine names are much the taſte of the age, I adviſe theſe buildings to be called *Benevolent houſes.*

A Well-wiſher to the Poor.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

HAVING reſided a conſiderable time in Ireland, whence I am but lately returned, and taken much pains to aſcertain the real character of that miſerable, oppreſſed, and much-injured people, allow me to make a few obſervations on the unqualified aſſertions of Mr. Cooper, p. 382. This haſty writer evidently neither allowed himſelf time to form juſt opinions, nor does it appear that he derived his information from that only ſource which could not miſlead him, a perſonal knowledge of the habits, manners, and ſentiments, of the Iriſh peaſantry. Engliſh touriſts add conſiderably to thoſe prejudices which have been entertained in this country for ages, by converſing with ſome of the Iriſh ariſtocracy. A rack-rent landlord palliates his oppreſſions by repreſenting his wretched tenantry to ſtrangers as beings utterly devoid of gratitude and humanity. I have known a member of the Iriſh parliament make uſe of the ſame arguments which I have heard from a planter in the Weſt-Indies, twenty years ago, in juſtification of the cruelties exerciſed on his ſlaves. Hence, in a great degree, the miſrepreſentations and falſhoods that have been ſo widely circulated. But, if the character of this people has been thus greatly injured, it muſt be confeſſed, that their own landlords and countrymen are equally culpable with thoſe writers, who, without farther enquiry, give currency to what appears to them to be facts, ſanctioned by the beſt authority in the country. That the Iriſh peaſantry exiſt under oppreſſion, and live in miſery, is acknowledged by every candid perſon who has viſited the country. But that they are "deſtitute of fear, reaſon, and often of humanity," as Mr. C. roundly aſſerts, doubtleſs from ſecond-hand and from hearſay; truth and facts, founded upon perſonal conviction, call upon me to deny. Miſled by ſome of Mr. Cooper's predeceſſors in the buſineſs of tour-writing, and by the falſe ſtatements of party-ſpirit, on my firſt reſidence amongſt them, I conſtantly ſlept with my piſtols under my bolſter, and the door of my apartment well ſecured. A few weeks, however, convinced me that my apprehenſions were groundleſs; and I can truly ſay, that I have no where met with more feeling, more gratitude, or more integrity, than among this wretched people. Civility and kindneſs are ever ſure to impreſs the heart of an Iriſh peaſant with gratitude; and he offers in return his labour, his ſervices, and all his cot affords. That their unfeeling oppreſſors ſhould meet with different treatment, is as much the fault of human nature as theirs. "You cannot be of this country!" ſaid once a poor fellow to me. "Why, my friend?" "Ah, ſir, the gentlemen here would not ſpeak to a poor man." Their apparent indolence ariſes, I am convinced, from neglect and want of due encouragement. Let them be impelled by a certainty of reward for their labour, for it is not always that their landlords chuſe to pay them, and no people on earth are found more active or more laborious. They are, no doubt, ignorant of arts and manufactures. But are they to blame? Rather, does not the charge come home to the landed intereſt and to the legiſlature of the country? The knowledge gained from books, I have found more generally diffuſed among them than in the remote counties in England. There are few to be met with who cannot read and write. Every village has a little ſchool of one kind or another; and among the teachers of theſe humble ſeminaries, who glean a miſerable ſubſiſtence in the very lap of Poverty herſelf, may be found, particularly in the South of Ireland, many men of real ſcientific knowledge and claſſic erudition. Even many of the peaſants themſelves are no ſtrangers to the learned languages. I am afraid Mr.

Cooper

Cooper beheld many things not with a philoſophic but with a jaundiced eye, in the courſe of his peregrinations. Had he time to obſerve, or ſources of correct information, he muſt have known that the Catholic clergy of Ireland are acknowledged by their Proteſtant fellow-ſubjects to be a reſpectable and learned body of men. And ſo far from the prieſt proving himſelf, as he aſſerts, "the petty tyrant of the village," he is generally the benevolent father of his flock, alleviating, by the ſcanty means in his power, the miſeries which ſurround him; and uniting with the Proteſtant rector (with whom he is in moſt caſes on the moſt friendly footing) in every mode tending to ameliorate their condition, and render them obedient to the laws, and good ſubjects. Nor is the Sabbath ſo profaned as this writer inſinuates. They are remarkable for their regular and punctual attendance on publick worſhip. Of Sunday evenings, indeed, they think no crime in innocent ſports and recreations. It is all the comfort they have; and what the great and good Biſhop Berkeley did not diſapprove, I ſhall not condemn. I ſubſcribe moſt cordially to the Union, and anticipate its ſalutary effects. But I enter not into the cauſes of the rebellion; nor ſhall I preſume to diſcuſs politics with one who thinks ſo profoundly as to obſerve "that the advantages which America has gained by her independance are of a *doubtful complexion*." The catch-penny pamphlets of modern touriſts periſh with the day, and deſerve little notice. But extracts in the Gentleman's Magazine go down to poſterity. I feel myſelf, therefore, called upon, as an honeſt man, to record my individual proteſt againſt a character of a people, founded in prejudice or ignorance, and falſe in fact. And I rely, Mr. Urban, on your impartiality to give it inſertion. If it be true, and I have heard it from no mean authority, that nearly three fourths of the ſeamen in the royal navy are Iriſhmen, what becomes of our juſtice! nay our gratitude! If we muſt ſtill retain thoſe prejudices which have ſo long diſgraced us as a nation, where is the policy or wiſdom in branding the aſſertors of the rights and glory of the Britiſh flag, as "barbarians, deſtitute of fear, reaſon, and often of humanity?" VERAX.

P. S. Since writing the above, Monſ. Latocyna's Rambles through Ireland in the year 1798 has fallen into my hands. That candid and enlightened Frenchman, having travelled on foot through the country, drew his obſervations from the very beſt ſource, perſonal and local knowledge. His work appears to me the moſt intereſting publication that has yet appeared on the ſubject.

Mr. URBAN, *May 2.*

IN epitomiſing one of the curious chartularies (which are ſo abundant in that valuable repoſitory the Britiſh Muſeum,) for the new catalogue now preparing by order of the Governors and Parliament, the following ſingular clauſe occurs in a charter of Walter de Muchegros, knt. to Alexander, ſon of Roger de Moniton, for his homage and ſervice, &c.

Harl. MSS. 3586. f. 51 b, de Regiſtro Cartarum Monaſterii de Wormeſley.

"Conceſſi et eidem et heredibus ſuis cum cacubo ſuo proprio pandoxizando et locrandi ubicunque poterit."

As this and ſome other expreſſions mentioned in the following letters, bound up at the end of the aforeſaid MS. formerly excited the attention and opinions of the learned at Oxford, I thought them worthy of preſervation in your excellent Miſcellany.

"Sir, I intreat theſe lines may excuſe my not waiting of you, til the weather be warmer. You will ſee by the incloſed there has bein a conſultation held at Oxford, upon the ſtrange clauſe in Wal. Muchegros his deed, regiſtered in the MS. you were pleaſed to lend me, wherein Mr. Waſe's opinion prevayles with me. I know not what elſe to inform you, worth your knowledge, unleſs it be that my Lord Orrery is printing *the Art of War* in folio, and Davila's Hiſtory is printing.

"I bought a voyage of Dr. Edward Brown (of your Royal Society) into Germany, full of delightful obſervations. Sir John Trevor (who has been very kind to me in lending me ſeveral of his uncle's MSS.) deſired me to enquire if any memory were left at Hereford of Teudor Trevor, who he ſays was earl of Hereford before the Conqueſt, and his anceſtor; I doubt I muſt return a *non-conſtat*.

"I delivered your commands to Sir Francis Rolls, who gladly expected your coming, and your accomplished Mr. Onſlow, to honour our coffee-houſe; the reſt is that I am, by many obligations, ſir, your moſt humble ſervant, THO. BLOUNT.

"To the Hon. Sir Edward Harley, knight of the Bath, at Brompton."

The other letter is from Tho. Good, Baliol College, Oct. 26, 1676.

"Sir,

"Sir, Since my return to Oxford I have shewn your little piece of antiquity to diverse learned friends, as Dr. Barlow, Bp. of Lincoln, Dr. Wallis, geometry professor, Mr. Walker of University colledge, a great scholler and traveller who has been at Rome, and Mr. Waste, one of the esquire bedels, a great critick in the Latine tong. They all agree with me that *pandoxando* is to brew, that *pandoxator* is a brewer in the antiquities of Oxford and Cambridge; that *furgent contra me* is not more than *coram me*: to doe obeysance, &c. that *sanguinem suum tenere*, is to make themselves and posterity free. But for *locrando* they do not agree; Mr. Walker thinks it should be *locando*. My Lord of Lyncoln conceives that *lucrando* is put for *lucrando*, according to Plautus and the antient Latine authors who usually put (o) for (u); but the most probable opinion in my conceit is the one of Mr. Waste, who believes it should be *lutrando*, which signifies to wash; for that the *cacabus* is to brew and buck or wash, for lotrix (which has some affinity with *lotrando*) signifies a laundresse, and, as Mr Waste has well observed, there is a near similitude in antient manuscript betwixt (c) and (t), for that, if there be not a great deal of care taken, the one is apt to be mistaken for the other; thus have I endeavoured to give you all the satisfaction I am able in those particulars, which did raise some doubts in them, and shall be ready, by the assistance of my learned friend, to assist you the best I can in any other particulars which you shall desire from your friend and servant,

THOS. GOOD."

The direction is too much mutilated to be read.

Pandoxator, mentioned above for a brewer, is still so used at Trinity College, Cambridge. STEBBING SHAW.

P. S. Mr. Urban, the editor of the Bibliotheca Topographica, Mr. Lysons, or any other publisher of such antiquities, may likewise find a very curious article in 4217 of the same Harleian collection, *viz.* the wardrobe of King Henry VIII. within the Tower of London and his manor of Greenwich, remaining in the hands of James Worsley, yeoman of the same, 12 Henry VIII.

Pray inform your correspondent Mr. Snape, that I thank him for his corrections in your last, p. 322; and have given his epitaph, as being of a general nature, a very suitable and conspicuous place in the prefatory introduction to my second volume, now advertised for publication. S. S.

CRITIQUE VII.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Representations, as far as they relate to the Scenes, Dresses, and Decorations, when brought forward as illustrative of the antient History of this Country.

(Continued from p. 40.)

IT is not improbable that many, from a cursory perusal of these Critiques, may deem them unimportant, as having for their subject the foibles of stage *costume*, hitherto supposed as little able to affect the general interests of our historic honours. But when they reflect that the theatres are open to all degrees of men, great part of whom have scarcely any time to enquire into the manners of their ancestors, yet, from that inherent love which they bear their memories, may be desirous to behold in mimic scenes the reflected brightness of their splendid day; how absolutely necessary then it is, that the stage should become the faithful mirror of past times, to instruct, not mislead. And, however I may fail in my attempt to awaken managerial stupor to a sense of public duty in this respect, at any rate my indulgent friends will reap from these my essays the experience of a life devoted to the study of the architecture, dresses, and decorations, which at various periods have prevailed in this kingdom. From these presumptions, I trust, I shall in some sort apologize for my communications in this Miscellany, which must henceforth be considered as the great guardian of our National Antiquities, now rising with redoubled vigour from the embers of a certain institution, whose internal fires have wrought its own decay!

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Adelmorn; a Romantic Drama. Performed May 4, 1801. "With entire new scenes, dresses, and decorations."

Although the action of this drama is laid in Saxony, yet, as the architecture of the principal scenes is an avowed imitation of the antient works of this kingdom, they come properly under our scrutiny, as well to detect the errors in the drawing as the effrontery of their being announced all "entire" new efforts of the pencil on this occasion.

The first scene represents the exterior of a castle in the Saxon taste of architecture; which in its most prominent features, as columns, doors, &c. seems to have been much studied from some

at

of our remains. But then the diſpoſure of them into an open colonade is entirely againſt all the rules of Saxon arrangement, and evidently ſhews the artiſt was guided in this reſpect by the modern modes of conſtructing edifices. Approving as we do of this ſcene in ſome reſpects, yet we muſt proteſt againſt the open railings ſet over the entablatures: defences of this nature appropriate to the Saxon order were unperforated parapets. The mullions to the windows are likewiſe foreign to this ſtyle, as are the battlements in the towers, they excluſively belonging to the pointed-arch manner (or Gothic, vulgarly ſo called), an architectural creation poſterior to the foregoing one.

Second ſcene. A modern farm-houſe without the ſmalleſt claim to notice.

Third ſcene. An interior of a chamber in one of the towers of the caſtle. A deſpicable dawbing of a ſort of carpenter's room finiſhing in practice about 60 years back, with a latticed window [latticed windows are only applicable to brewhouſes and other outbuildings], with *feſtooned* curtains.

Scene fourth, meant for the interior of the before-mentioned farm-houſe. This ſcene (conviction of the firſt error) is not an "entire" new painting, but one that has been uſed on all occaſions ever ſince the preſent theatre has been erected. By-the-bye, a ſcenic *trick* is here played off; a window that, on the outſide view of this farm-houſe, ſhewed only two diviſions for light, is, in the preſent painting, drawn out into three diviſions for the like purpoſe.

Scene fifth, termed a Dungeon, conſiſting of a Saxon receſs, with plain columns and an extreme flat arch, which arch, to ſuit the purpoſes of a viſion, riſes to an enormous ſemicircular opening, where are ſeen rocks, mountains, fire, and ghoſts. The management of this half terrific and half ludicrous ſpectacle is not without its ſhare of merit, that is, as far as the mechaniſt is concerned.

Scene ſixth, named a Place of Confinement in the Weſt Tower, evident to the moſt common eye a ſemblance of the outer walls of a place of defence. Thus much for managerial attention to conſiſtency. This painting is no otherwiſe deſerving of examination than for the ſtrange jumble of the architectural characters thereon: loopholes without mouldings, a window with a Saxon top and a modern ſtring-finiſh at bottom, bracketed pointed-arch receſſes (interior embelliſhments), and other the like perverſions. The deſtruction of the upper part of the building for the illuſtration of this part of the drama is wholly unnatural, devoid either of mechanic ſkill or pictureſque effect, and deſervedly met with that deriſion which attended its exhibition.

Scene ſeventh, diſtinguiſhed by the name of a hall. This painting (conviction of the ſecond error) is not an "entire" new ſcene, but one that was executed on purpoſe for the play of De Montfort laſt ſeaſon (a ſhort-lived ſprout in the hot-bed of modern Davy's poetic garden grounds), and was purpoſed to give the Weſtern part or nave of ſome abbey-church. The artiſt, at great pains and labour, followed the ſtyle of building of the 15th century among us, and, by an ingenious contrivance, gave practicable ſide ailes, and an entrance into a choir, &c. whereby the ſpectator, for a ſhort ſpace, might indulge his imagination to believe he was in ſome religious pile, forgetting both his ſtation in a playhouſe, or how allowable ſuch an appearance was on theatric boards. If ever the conduct of managers in their ſcenic department deſerved cenſure, ſurely the bringing forth this ſecond-hand picture in this drama, to ſerve for the purpoſe of a hall, muſt appear in the moſt glaring colours. Antient halls were uniformly in their conſtruction after the manner of Weſtminſter-hall, though diminiſhing their magnitude and grandeur according to the various manſions they belonged to. How then can our minds reconcile ſide ailes, compartmented ſpaces under the windows, cluſtered columns, groined ceiling, &c. &c. in this place, as they are the characteriſticks of ſtructures raiſed for devotion. Can the running across the ſtage a flat ſcene with doors, windows, gallery, niches, &c. in a way never ſeen in halls, and the penceling ſuits of armour againſt the columns, change the remembrance of De Montfort's monaſtic *ſhew?* The deception is too manifeſt; and, as a thouſand pens ſtand ready to condemn the literary part of this "romantic drama," let my ſingle profeſſional aid help to conſign the whole to the "purple below;" a fate the author, in his impious alluſions,

fions, ſo ominouſly ſported off towards the concluſion of his heterogeneous performance.

The dreſſes were of the uſual maſquerade and ſeventeenth century fancy cut, marking no preciſe time or place, but the uncontroled whims of taylors and ſempſtreſſes.

Of the decorations it will be a difficult taſk to make a liſt that deſerved any ſuch appellation.—A fountain, which at firſt I miſtook for a peacock, a lamp or two, one common table, two fancy chairs, a couch, a block-of-ſtone ſeat, and a ladder (the ladder being the only furniture of the hall, as we did not ſee either benches, chairs, or tables), a few ſwords, javelins, and flambeaux, for the men, and ſome bows and arrows for the decoration of the women.

Speaking of Weſtminſter-hall; it ſurely was an unaccountable humour in managers, in a late fated tragedy, Julian and Agnes, to introduce a moſt ſcrupulouſly-copied painting of this ſtupendous and wonderful ſtructure, as the common room in a poor monaſtery on Mount St. Bernard, in the Alps.

From theſe remarks it will be ſeen to what a low ebb the coſtumic attention of managers is reduced. Surely the hiſtoric tide, from the courſe of public reprehenſion, muſt ſoon turn, and bring before them the experience and advice of thoſe men, who, from Antiquity's diſtant ſhores, have brought ſome of her brighteſt gems, to tell a preſent age the majeſty of former times.

An ARTIST *and an* ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

YOUR Antiquarian readers may congratulate themſelves, that, after all that has been ſaid on the ſubject of Pompey's pillar at Alexandria, collected together in your vol. LI. p. 17, Profeſſor White, in his "Egyptiaca," juſt publiſhed from the Oxford preſs *, has determined it to have been a part of the *Serapium*, or temple of Serapis, erected by Ptolomy Philadelphus in the ſuburb of Alexandria called *Rhacotis*, fragments of the granite pillars of which Bp. Pococke, vol. I. p. 8, ſaw, with many old foundations. In this temple was the library collected by Ptolomy Philadelphus, which was called by Epiphanius (de Pond. et Menſ.) the daughter of that formed by Soter in the Bruchium, burnt in the war with Julius Cæſar, as the books in the other were by the Caliph Omar. In this library was preſerved the LXX verſion. The burning of this library, as related by Abulpharagius, is diſcredited by Mr. Gibbon, who has here received an ample refutation from the learned Profeſſor. Of St. Croix, who had taken part with Mr. G. ſee your vol. LXX. p. 461.

The name *Amud Iſſawari*, given to the ſingle pillar in queſtion, ſignifies the *column of the pillars*, or one gigantic and magnificent column, proudly towering over a numerous aſſemblage of pillars of inferior magnitude and ſplendour of the ſame material with itſelf, p. 93.

Macrifi, in his Egyptian hiſtory, makes theſe pillars amount to 400, and ſays that they were thrown down by a governor under the caliphs to block up the port.

The Profeſſor, not improbably, conceives that a ſtatue of Ptolomy Soter might have been placed on this pillar by Philadelphus, who reared it.

In p. 89, l. 18, r. pars ſecunda, p. 109; of Michaelis's edition of Abulfeda, p. 21. R. G.

* See our Review, p. 485.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

THE manor of Wotten Wawen, co. Warwick, of whoſe church you have notes, vol. LXX. p. 1142, is now on ſale by the maſter and fellows of King's college, Cambridge, for the redemption of their land-tax.

Downing college is ſaid in the Act, if I miſtake not, to be built on a certain place called *Dolls cloſe*, in Cambridge. As no ſuch place appears in any plan of the town, is the name inſerted *pro formâ*, like *John Doe* and *Thomas Roe*?

I cannot diſapprove the ſhutting-up Weſtminſter abbey; and wiſh the venerable abbey-church of St. Alban were under the ſame reſtriction, from being made a paſſage to and from card-parties and routes. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

WILL your benevolent correſpondent E. R. who, p. 296, has diſplayed much legal knowledge reſpecting *wills*, favour me with his opinion and advice in the following *caſe*, *viz.* being a ſingle man and far advanced in years, and having no near relations in *want*, I would wiſh to ſecure about *eight thouſand pounds* for the erection and endowment of about twelve almſhouſes for the comfortable ſupport

ſupport and refuge of diſtreſſed humanity? I live in a ſolitary remote part of the country eſtranged from law and lawyers, am but little acquainted with the formation of *wills*, and leſs of the *Mortmain act*; but am told every bequeſt to charitable purpoſes muſt be enrolled in Chancery twelve months before the benefactor's deceaſe, and the will made and executed ſix months at leaſt previous to it; and that the *bequeſt* muſt take place *immediately*, and the *donor* be for ever incapacitated from any intereſt or benefit in the donation afterward, however urgent and preſſing his future wants or neceſſities may be.

This is hard doctrine indeed, Mr. Urban, to give the *ſtaff* entirely out of one's own hand while tottering and reeling under the infirmities of years; and what I would with to know is, if true, whether I cannot by will appoint my executors or ſome other truſt to call in my monies which are on mortgages, and direct and empower that truſt immediately after my deceaſe to erect the ſaid almſhouſes and endow them, and in what way and manner my will muſt be made to accompliſh this favourite purpoſe of my heart; and whether the ſaid capital ſum of 8000l. will be ſubject to the duty or tax on legacies.

Would your correſpondent E. R. or any other benevolent gentleman of the law, as many ſuch there are, readers of your Miſcellany, give me their opinion and direction in this buſineſs, I ſhould feel an inexpreſſible ſenſe of gratitued. To ſucceſs of every kind, the head which directs is no leſs eſſential than the hand which executes; and you know, Mr. Urban, merit attaches to public uſefulneſs. That we ought never to be *weary in well-doing*, reaſon ſuggeſts it as a duty, revelation confirms it, inward peace and approbation accompany it *here*, and there is no doubt but its ſatisfactions will be growing and endleſs *hereafter*.

Yours, &c. AN OLD MAN,
and formerly the Correſpondent and acquaintance of your predeceſſor Edward Cave.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 15.

YOUR correſpondent C. J. p. 318, has preſented your readers with a liſt of deaths, from which he infers that in the country the feweſt deaths occur during the ſummer months. That the ſame is the caſe in London, I have for a conſiderable time remarked (near 20 years); and, the laſt three years have kept a regular account of thoſe with which I have immediately had to do in the way of my profeſſion, which, if it can afford any information or contribute towards ſettling the queſtion C. J. thinks important, is heartily at his ſervice, *viz.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1798	45	51	46	41	32	32	34	42	42	56	82	76
1799	68	67	57	56	42	50	28	49	29	46	27	68
1800	62	60	49	48	37	43	46	66	60	49	67	72
	175	178	152	145	111	125	108	157	131	151	176	216

The funerals I have had this year are nearly to the ſame amount as in the year 1798.

In a former communication reſpecting pariſh ſearchers, I humbly propoſed that the clergy in their reſpective pariſhes would uſe their influence with their churchwardens, that in the appointment of ſearchers care ſhould be taken that the perſon ſo appointed ſhould write a legible hand. I frequently have a great deal of trouble owing to the ſearcher's report being incorrect, by which means the regiſter is wrong, and affidavits are obliged to be made. It is an abuſe ſo eaſily remedied, muſt plead my excuſe for again mentioning the ſubject.

In the enumeration of the tranſlations of Lucan's Pharſalia, p. 308, your correſpondent mentions one by May, dated 1679. There muſt be ſome miſtake as to date, for I have now by me a fourth edition of May's tranſlation printed 1650. W.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

AMONG the numerous readers of your widely-circulated Magazine, there are many who have the means of affording me information of the reſpective times of the deaths and places of interment of the following gentlemen, all of whom were alive in 1689.

The Hon. Col. Thomas Erle, of Charborrow, in Dorſetſhire.

Richard Flowndes, eſq. of Steepleton, in the ſame county.

The Hon. Col. Edward Berkley, of Pull, in Somerſetſhire.

Nath.

Nath. Fairfield, esq. of Fairfield in that county.

Henry Seymour, one of the sons of Sir Edward Seymour, bart. of Berry pomeroy, in Devonshire, &c.

Henry Wallop, esq. of Husbornes, in the county of Southampton.

If any of those readers will take the trouble of communicating the required information, in whole or in part, it will be esteemed a particular favour.

Yours, &c. T. P.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. II.

MR. URBAN, *Portsea, May* 16.

IT has been observed by some intelligent writers, that controversy in general arises from the misapprehension of terms amongst contending parties. It must surely be allowed that *truth* has charms so engaging to the human mind that whoever shall discover it in his neighbour must necessarily revere it; and it should seem beneath the dignity of rational beings to attempt to obscure its lustre by obstinate contention, the offspring of depravity. Minds free from this disgraceful stain can have but one opinion on the various topics of human investigation or literary discussions; and, whenever there arises discordance amongst these fair characters in their rational pursuits after *truth*, it is not that one party prefers error, but that one, or all, may have mistook the paths that lead to it. And these paths, Mr. Urban, will ultimately be found to be the terms, appointed by common consent, for conveying to each other our ideas and notions in the various concerns of human life. These terms not being settled by the parties about to engage in elaborate researches after *truth*, confusion must necessarily take place in their discussions; and controversy, heated by reciprocal impatience, becomes impetuous and endless, and too often attended with very mischievous consequences in religion and politics, and fails not to darken the serene atmosphere of the sciences with many noxious clouds. It shall be, then, the particular aim of these letters on architecture to settle, as much as possible, the obvious meaning of the terms assumed by our master, and no doubt well understood by architects of his day, though so very strangely mistook by many of his modern disciples.

Vitruvius teaches that Architecture consists of Order, Disposition, Eurythmy, Symmetry, Decorum, and Distribution. The patriarch Barbaro asserts, that whoever understands these six things may say he knows the whole extent and nature of architecture. And M. Perrault contends, "that this sixfold division is very obscure, as well with regard to their subtlety as the errors that have probably crept into the text;" and strengthens his opinion by quoting our countryman Sir Henry Wotton; "that the difference is not very apparent between order, disposition, and distribution of the parts of a building; and that it is difficult to comprehend how proportion, without which there can be neither order, nor disposition, nor distribution, should be a species separated from all these." But the truth appears to be, that Perrault dismissed the subject too hastily, and the Patriarch protracted it to a tiresome length no ways necessary to the exhibiting of the meaning of the text. Perrault, however, degrades the reputation of our master, by suggesting that he makes distinctions where we can discover no difference. The reader may judge from the following translation of the Latin text, which is as literal as the idioms of language can well admit, whether Vitruvius has thus blundered, or Perrault misunderstood the matter.

Ordination (for the word is *ordinatio* in Vitruvius) is the minute setting out of the members of a work severally, and the making the whole commensurate with symmetry. This has to do with quantity; and quantity is made up of small measures according to something taken from the work itself, and the effectual agreement of the whole work with every part of its members.

Disposition, again, is the due arrangement of things, and an elegant result from the plan's being designed in character with the quality of the work.

Eurithmy is the beautiful appearance and concordant aspect in the designs of the constituent parts. This is enjoyed when the members of the work are correspondent in height to breadth, in breadth to length, and every thing is seen to answer to the nicety of its symmetry.

Symmetry again is the exact commensurability amongst the members of the work

work, and when each part ſeparately examined is found to be commenſurate with the whole.

Decorum alſo is the correct aſpect of a work, when every thing in the deſign is warrantable, either as to ſtation, cuſtom, or nature.

And Diſtribution is the ſuitable diſpenſation of materials and ſpot of ground, and a diſcreet frugality in expences according to eſtimate.—There will be a different degree of diſtribution in ſuperb deſigns laid out for family manſions, for men of great affluence, or for nobility of high rank.—So far Vitruvius.

Now it ſeems unaccountable how Perrault could attentively conſider theſe ſix things thus defined, without diſcovering an obvious diſtinction between Order, Diſpoſition, and Diſtribution. For we ſee that the buſineſs of Order (or ordination) is the recovering, from ſome known member of an intended work, a meaſure (called *modulus*) by which the reſt of the work is to be ſet out in ſuch *abſolute* quantities of yards, feet, inches, and parts, as will fall in with the rules of ſymmetry, already ſuppoſed to be laid up in the mind of the architect; and which is performed by arithmetical diviſions and calculations. Whereas Diſpoſition is not the calculation of quantities, but the ſcientific placing of ornaments; ſuch as allotting what we call entablatures over columns in character with the quality of the column, giving it modillions, or mutules, or dentils, or triglyphs, &c. according to the kind of column, and a variety of other things, which will be found to belong to Diſpoſition when we deſcend to the minutiæ of the practical part of the art, and which are altogether foreign to the notion of *abſolute* quantity, which is managed by Ordination. And Diſtribution is ſo apparently diſtinct from both theſe, as to render an attempt to prove it quite nugatory. Perrault's next difficulty is, how to conceive that Proportion ſhould be a ſpecies ſeparate from the things that include it. Now, here we ſee the neceſſity and utility of agreeing firſt on the import of terms before we uſe them. For if we aſk a mathematician the meaning of proportion, he will tell us it is a ſimilarity of rates. But it is preſumed Perrault means by it either Eurythmy or Symmetry, or both; but our maſter means by Eurythmy an harmonious correſpondence of parts with their whole; and by Symmetry, commenſurability, as when by examination and compariſon the parts are found to be commenſurate with the whole. The former are the acquired habits in the mind by a ſtudious application to the ſcientific rules of compoſition, in common with architecture, painting, muſic, and poetry, and called by the Italians *Il bel numero*. The latter is the active application of ſuch rules, and may be expreſſed by the term commenſuration, called by the Italians *compartimento*. Theſe are terms, therefore, that adequately expreſs the meaning of Vitruvius; while the word Proportion in its unqualified acceptation is ambiguous, and not ſo appropriate to architecture as to the mathematics. This kept in view will facilitate the right underſtanding of our future diſcuſſions, and bring down Perrault's difficulty to the ground.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

(To be continued.)

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXV.

GOTHIC,

A TERM of reproach, a barbarous appellation, an invidious deſignation, a vulgar epithet, an ignorant by-word, a low nick-name, given to hold up to ſhame and ignominy our antient Engliſh Architecture, the pride of human art, and the excellence of all earthly ſcientific labours.

At length the opportunity is arrived to tear down this rag of prejudice, this ſcum of Innovation, this word "Gothic," which for a century paſt has branded with ignominy all our national works. I have already openly called in the face of the world, p. 33, for its primæval or authoritative appropriation, but in vain; Silence points to that gloomy cell where Falſehood and Detraction ſit brooding in the damps of perverted genius. See, they rear their poiſoned web, whereon is blazoned in infectious ſtains Wren's "Parentalia!" Diſcordant combination of oppoſing memoirs, where filial recitals of fraternal honours, and "heathen-ſchooled" ſtigmas on our national ſcience, ſwell the heterogeneous page! Say, ye green-eyed ſpectres, as ye backward fly, what is my crime, that thus has doomed me to this loathed trial, this odious durance on my every ſenſe, to read each line, pore over every ſentence that fills this "Parentalia,"

"Parentalia," till my tortured mind is on the verge of mental diſorganization? Say, I conjure you, why am I tortured thus?—Calm reflexion aids me in this rage of thought; and I am reminded, that out of evil often riſes much good. This record of the *Wrens* ſhall then henceforth become the memento of their architectural ſins, and the beacon to warn all Antiquity-followers to ſhun the hidden rocks and ſavage ſhores of Innovating taſte and Gothic defamation!

Wren's "Parentalia" ſtands at preſent triumphant, by an unnatural power, over that ineſtimable jewel, that moment-caught treaſure, the beſt beheſt of that learned and real Antiquary, his country's glorifier, Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE, in his "Hiſtory of St. Paul's Cathedral," as does the proud uſurper Sir Chriſtopher's heathenized prodigy on the ſite where once appeared in holy pomp London's firſt St. Paul's, whoſe aiſles and towers dazzled all the ſurrounding nations. But, by the memory of the revered name who told your dying fate, and in juſtice to all your violated glories, I will, from the mercileſs "iron-armed" foe's memoirs, bring him to the judgement of the times, for ſetting up the ſtandard of revolt againſt our National Architecture, on whoſe ruins he eſtabliſhed the "heathen-ſchool" practice of building; from whoſe innovating day to the preſent hour the infidel name of "Gothic" has been affixed to our antient piles, caſting ſuch a contagious miſt before the eyes of moſt men, that contempt and obloquy has been their conſtant portion, to doom them to diſfigurement and deſtruction.

Before I note down my obſervations from this "Parentalia," let me once more turn to Sir W. Dugdale's Hiſtory of St. Paul's, where, with a melancholy delight, I hang on his patriotic ardour, when he exclaims, "This church of St. Paul's (meaning old St. Paul's) is one of the moſt eminent ſtructures of that kind in the Chriſtian world." I look with inexpreſſible aſtoniſhment at its dimenſions, which he has ſet down. Length, 699 feet; breadth, 130 feet; height of roof, 102 feet; height of tower, 260 feet: height of ditto and ſpire, 520 feet; exceeding by more than one-third the capaciouſneſs of any other of our religious buildings. Again, he cries out, "this church is the principal ornament of the realm, and the principal ornament of the city of London." In contraſt to his high regard to this church, he brings in the words of Lord Brooke, which will for ever fix an indelible ſtain on his name, that, when he and three other lords were paſſing on by the Thames, 1649, he ſaid, "he hoped that one of them ſhould live to ſee no one ſtone left upon another of that building*." Bewailing with Sir William, in his concluding lines, that the then viſible intent of the demolition of this church was moſt apparent; I here tranſcribe them. "*That ſo glorious a ſtructure, thus raiſed, enriched, and beautified, by the piety of our anceſtors, ſhould be utterly deſtroyed, and become a woeful ſpectacle of ruin!*" I catch a look at thoſe "ſhadows," as Sir William ſo aptly terms the engravings of the ſeveral views and monuments of this departed wonder; where I behold the cloiſters and the chapter-houſe (magnificent!); South front of the cathedral (noble, though contaminated with the *improvements* of Inigo Jones!); general plan of the cathedral (immenſe!); Weſt front (wholly contaminated by I. Jones!); North front (more contamination!); Eaſt front (remaining pure and undefiled!); interior view in the nave (ſublime!); entrance into the choir (majeſtic!); view in the choir (enchanting!): view of the Eaſtern part of the building (a continuation of enchantment!); view in the undercroft, or St. Faith's chapel (ſolemn and impreſſive!). I alſo earneſtly look over the monuments, and the tombs, braſſes, &c.; all of which appear to me as combining a maſs of hiſtoric evidence and ſcientific perfection, the loſs of which but the more widens that profeſſional breach between the love of my country's antient works and that hoſtility declared againſt them by modern taſte and innovating phrenzy.

Some of the principal circumſtances and ideas relating to the antient architecture of this kingdom, extracted from Wren's "Parentalia," pp. 269, *& ſeqq.*

"Towards the end of James the Firſt's reign, and in the beginning of his ſon's, Taſte in Architecture made a bold ſtep from Italy to England at once, and ſcarcely ſtaid a moment to viſit France by the way. From the moſt profound *ignorance* in architecture, the moſt conſummate *might* of

* This Lord Brooke was ſhot before Lichfield cathedral while making his ſacrilegious aſſault thereon.

knowledge, Inigo Jones ſtarted up a prodigy of art," &c.—"Wren was the next genius that aroſe," &c.—"Inigo Jones caſed great part of the outſide with Portland ſtone" (ſpeaking of old St. Paul's)——"had re-built the Weſt front with a Corinthian portico."—"the great tower was to be new caſed inſide and outſide"—"the whole inſide from the choir to the Weſt door to be new caſed" and *reformed* in ſome meaſure."—"He (Sir C. Wren) was aſtoniſhed to find how *negligent* the firſt builders had been; they ſeemed Normans, and to have uſed the Roman foot. But they valued not exactneſs; ſome intercolumns (diſtance between column and column) were *one inch and a half* too large, others as much or more too little: nor were they true in their levels."—"They made great pillars without any *graceful* manner, and thick walls without *judgement*. They had not as yet fallen into the Gothic pointed arch, but kept to the circular arch; ſo much they had retained of the Roman manner, but nothing elſe. Cornices they could not have, for want of large ſtones*. In ſhort, it was a vaſt, but heavy building." Next follow ſome "particulars relating to the architecture, the original defects (of the church), the deſign for the repairs, and for erecting a cupola in the place of the tower," &c. in a propoſal made by Sir Chriſtopher to that effect. Take ſome of the moſt remarkable thoughts, as thus: "He would (Sir Chriſtopher) give to it an *uniform beauty*." Sneers at the "zeal of our anceſtors" for erecting large buildings. Says the work was "*ill* deſigned and *ill* built from the beginning"—uprights "ſix inches" out of their perpendiculars. Derides the conſtruction of the walls and their materials; would repair them "after a *good* Roman manner, as to follow the Gothic *rudeneſs* of the old deſign"—that the roof was too *heavy* for its ſupporting walls, the tower "*defective* both in *beauty* and *firmneſs*."—"The *exceſſive* length of the building" diſcommended. "*Deformity* of the tower" and other parts. Intercolumniations *unequal*. The decorations on the outſide of the church "a *heap of deformities*," and only worthy "to be *taken down*." Propoſes to reduce the middle part to a "ſpacious *rotunda* with a *cupola*" not ſo lofty as that "*unneceſſary* height of the former ſpire"—"and this with incomparable more *grace*"—"than the *lean* ſhaft of a ſpire to afford." A profeſſional trick is next propoſed by this great genius, to paſs on thoſe who at that hour might "bewail the loſs of old St. Paul's ſteeple," to keep it ſtill up (making it at the ſame time a ſupport to ſcaffold-pole) till the new work was completed, &c. &c.

It appears to me from what follows, after this ſaid "propoſal," of the ſtate of this church both before and after the great fire of London, that a ſettled plan was on foot to annihilate the whole fabrick, in compliment to the favourite and faſhionable Architect of the day, Sir Chriſtopher Wren*; and that, had not the roof been burnt down, and ſome conſequent injury done to the upper parts of the walls, yet the fate of the church was caſt, Sir Chriſtopher's "new deſign" in the *Corinthian* taſte being then thought to "exceed the ſplendour and magnificence of the old cathedral when in its beſt ſtate."

Of the buſineſs of taking down the old church, I declare, from the accounts in this "Parentalia," were acts ſo wanton and barbarous, that my mind recoils with diſguſt but to recite a few particulars. The difficulty and labour of the workmen, it appears, was ſo inceſſant, and the danger ſo imminent in demoliſhing the walls, that very many of them loſt their lives in conſequence. So mighty a reſiſtance the great tower preſented, that mines of gunpowder, and the force of huge battering-rams, were reſorted to, to effect its cruel downfall. The methods then uſed to conſtruct the foundations of the preſent erection will, ſome years hence, or to futurity, as it may be, ſhew whether they were laid on juſt principles; and, although Sir Chriſtopher is adulated by ſaying, "his endeavours were to build to eternity," I much queſtion the ſame, as will be hinted at in its proper place.

In Sir Chriſtopher's account of the ſtate of the abbey-church at Weſtminſter, we find among his repreſentations theſe ſentiments: "This we now call the Gothic manner of architecture,"

* Cornices make but an inconſiderable part of our antient architecture.

* Sir Chriſtopher was ſuperſeded at laſt in his high office of "Surveyor of the Royal Board of Works;" and was left to reflect on the fated liſt of thoſe perſons, who before him had been any way active in the demolition of our antient ſtructures.

&c.

&c.—"the vaultings covering the choir is the worſt performed of all done before." Paſſes many ſtrs on the antient architect, on the South ſide of the church, and on the cloiſters; and affirms, that his repairs had made the work "much *ſtronger* than the firſt builders had left it." He then diſcourſes on our cathedrals and other antient edifices in general. Contemns buttreſſes; "pinnacles are of no *uſe* and *ornament*;" derides the materials; calls the builders of Weſtminſter-hall "*ſenſeleſs* artificers," becauſe they formed the roof of cheſnut; the roof of the abbey-church, for being of cheſnut, is alſo termed after the "*bad* Norman manner." He propoſes ſome additions to this church, as the carrying up the Weſtern towers to a certain height, and a ſpire "ſtill in the Gothic form, and of a ſtyle with the reſt of the ſtructure; which I (Sir Chriſtopher) would ſtrictly adhere to throughout the whole intention. To deviate from the old form would be to run into a diſagreeable mixture, which no perſon of a good taſte could reliſh." And yet we ſee what a barbarous "mixture" of embelliſhments he has introduced on thoſe parts of the tower, and on the North ſide of the church which he has worked upon.

Sir Chriſtopher next ſurveys Saliſbury cathedral, where he makes the cauſe of its decayed ſtate to ariſe "partly from the want of *true* judgement in the firſt architect*." The repairs he made to the ſpire are trumpeted forth as rendering it "*ſtronger* than at the firſt erection." We next hear of his "enumerating the fundamental *errors, defects*," &c. of the church. He then condemns the conſtruction of the whole for the incomprehenſible ſuſtainment of the various parts, which, he obſerves, although they have not any viſible principle to account for their reſiſtance to time and their own weight, yet ſhew the aſtoniſhing and conſummate ſkill of the antient architect. This he calls *error* in them, for not following the "*better* and Roman art of architecture."

Sir Chriſtopher's thoughts on the riſe and progreſs of what is judged *proper* to be called the "Gothic mode" then enſues, where are theſe memorable words: "He was of opinion that what we *now vulgarly call the Gothic*," &c.—Pretends to account for the erections in the ſaid mode from the efforts of ſtrolling companies of mendicant builders and artificers. He then makes invidious compariſons between the "Roman way" and the "Gothic way," adoring the former work, and ridiculing that of the latter. Theſe conceptions are wound up by this ſentence: "Architects, aſhamed of the modern (or Gothic) barbarity of building, began to examine carefully the ruins of old Rome and Italy, to ſearch into the orders and proportions, and to eſtabliſh them by inviolable rules. So to their labours and induſtry we owe in a great degree the *reſtoration of architecture*." To follow up this creed, we have then a quotation from Evelyn's Parallel, to ſhew, as he ſays, "the majeſtic ſymmetry of the one (the Roman), and the *abſurd* ſyſtem of the other" (the Gothic). Among his prepoſterous words are theſe: "a certain *fantaſtical* and *licentious* manner of building, which *we have ſince called modern or Gothic*. Congeſtions of *heavy, dark, melancholy*, and *monkiſh* piles, without any *juſt* proportion, *uſe*, or *beauty*," &c. After this, in the moſt daring and conſummate defiance to all juſtice and propriety, he vents amid his other abuſive ſtrains theſe ſlanders: "Slender and other *miſ-ſhapen* pillars, or rather *bundles of ſtaves*, and other incongruous *props*"—"trite and buſy carvings as *glut* the eye," &c. He then refers his readers to Henry the Seventh's chapel, Weſtminſter, as a proof of all this deformity; and degrades the whole by contemptuouſly bidding them note "its ſharp angles, jetties, narrow lights, *lame* ſtatues, and other *cut-work* and *crinkle*-crankle*," &c. &c. Then adverting to theſe our fabricks in general, he ſays, the "unreaſonable thickneſs of the walls, and apertures without *proportion*; *nonſenſical* inſertions of various marbles *impertinently* placed; turrets and pinnacles thick-ſet with monkies and chimeras, and abundance of buſy work and other *incongruities*," &c. &c.—that the antient ſtructures (Gothic by him called) "are *mountains* of ſtone; vaſt and gigantic buildings indeed, but not *worthy* the name of architecture!"

Thus have I traced this architectu-

* This lack of true judgement in the firſt Architect has been realized in the late innovations made in this church, and which will be fully ſhewn in a future Number.

* See our deſcription of this chapel, vol. LXIX. p. 941.

ral

ral malady near to its contaminated ſource, this name "GOTHIC," a name unknown to old St. Paul's Hiſtorian; but maliciouſly ſported off by its deſtroyer and his followers, to ſeduce the then publick to adore his new temple, and to forget the old church. Was it not enough with him to level all its glories with the duſt, but he muſt brand the memory of its antient Architects with profeſſional infamy? Among ſome of his charges are theſe: an inequality in the diſtances of *one inch and an half* (the intercolumniations); and that their levels were *untrue*, as already cited. Wherein is Sir Chriſtopher ſuperior to them, but in preſumption and defamation? His diſtances (in the preſent St. Paul's) are more irregular than were thoſe of his fallen hecatomb; as, for inſtance, the diſtances between the columns of the Weſt portico, diſtances between column and column, pier and pier, in the ſeveral parts of the interior of this his church, from half an inch to *three* and *four* inches. His levels, likewiſe, will not bear the ſcrutiniſing eye of any profeſſional man, for they are "*untrue*."

Old St. Paul's did, and all thoſe religious piles which Sir Chriſtopher contemns for being ill-conſtructed have braved the blaſts of Time; centuries have ſtill told their names! Go and view his diſuniting columns (of the preſent church), burſting joints; let us enquire of the uncertain ſtate of the South tranſept, which has more than once gone through a long repair within theſe few years! Did the limits of theſe eſſays grant more ſpace, I could bring back on his own memory all his black calumnies hurled on the manes of our great architectural anceſtors: but it muſt ſuffice at preſent to ſhew, it is to Sir Chriſtopher and his "needy hirelings" we owe the name of Gothic architecture; which in a diſtorted line has fallen down to us, diſhonouring our recording pages, and thoſe tranſcendant works at which it was at firſt directed, to pave the way for their univerſal deſtruction, and the univerſal eſtabliſhment of the Roman and Grecian ſtyles on all their ruins, ſo fatally evinced wherever we turn our eyes, either on our caſtellated or religious ſtructures. True it is, a half-begotten, miſhapen "*conjection*," called "Gothic architecture revived," has within theſe few years been banded about the kingdom, and ſome of its dregs we find foiſted on our ſight, as the fronts of the courts in Weſtminſter hall, the choir in Weſtminſter-abbey, the South front of Guild-hall, St. Margaret's church Weſtminſter *, and on an infinite number of other antient buildings. Our villas, ſnug boxes, ſummer houſes, and theatres, glare with this mania of mock ſcience, and all its ſymptoms are aggravated by the models of the Roman and Grecian ſchools; models which have been laid down in ſuch plain terms, and in ſuch voluminous illuſtrations, that "apprentices" to maſons, bricklayers, or carpenters, are fully competent to judge of their merits, and may preſume to erect buildings in thoſe ſtyles, ſo as to render any propoſed "diſſertations," wholly ſuperfluous and unneceſſary †. This "half-and-half," this "fire-and-water" mixture, this Gothic and Roman compound of all that is new and ſtrange, may ſtill further be purſued; and we, looking through compariſons perſpective, may juſt take a glimpſe at Strawberry-hill. And if a correſpondent is to be believed in his account of the abbey at Fonthill, p. 297 (which I am rather inclined to diſcredit, from the knowledge I have of the poſſeſſor's ardent attachment to the antient works of this country) we may alſo there ſee this unaccountable combination carried to the utmoſt pitch of human gratification; where we find "a noble Gothic arch" (if we are to judge from the annexed view) is but a "hole in the wall," an "abbey" without an abbot, or any one willing to accept of the title, a "groined Gothic hall," when all our antient halls are uniformly diſtinguiſhed by open-work timber-roofs, a "cardinal's parlour," whence we may expect ſhortly to hear of the Pope's *drawing room*; "ebony chairs," (theſe ſort of *ebony* conveniences not known before the reign of Henry VIII.) and other the like decorations, ſet down for "monaſtic ornaments." A dinner ſerved up in the "ſubſtantial coſtume of the antient abbeys." It would be a curious matter of information to hear a

* We do not allude to the *improvements* carrying on at this moment (they being reſerved for a future Number), but the decorations of the Weſt front, done about 50 or 60 years back.

† See p. 325.

few

few of the "pittances" enumerated. In a "myſterious" way we hear of the ſemblances of monaſtic characters officiating as ſo many torch-bearers. A "library" too! No ſuch arrangement in our antient religious receſſions; books there being merely depoſited in cheſts, no particular place being aſſigned for them, and reſorted to as occaſion required. A "gallery" (a modern term for any long and ſplendid apartment in the Roman taſte) with a "ſhrine," "wax-lights," "candelabras," "*ebony* ſtands," "plate glaſſes," &c. "Suggeſted ideas of a religious ſervice to recall the ceremonies of Catholic times" is to be the property of this "magic" library. A "collation" then is really taſted, not "ſuggeſted," and the whole ſcene is theatrically concluded by a repreſentation of Agrippina bearing the aſhes of Germanicus, &c. The writer, indeed, doubts his entertainment being otherwiſe than the "viſionary coinage of fancy;" and ſo do I; or elſe, in this long announced manſion of "imitation," we ſhould never have found at laſt the Gothic and the Roman "ways," hand-in-hand, running the continued round of the modern "way;" of reviving our antient cuſtoms and our antient architecture.

My countrymen being thus prepared through the medium of this Miſcellany, I ſhall now bring forward my "propoſed diſtinctive appellation (p. 83) to be affixed to that ſtyle of architecture among us, whoſe principal feature is the pointed arch," to be drawn from the reſult of the following queſtions.

I. Is not that mode of architecture, which was uſed by the antient Britons, known by the name of "Britiſh architecture?"

II. Is not that mode of architecture, which was followed here during the Roman æra, known by the name of "Roman architecture?"

III. Is not that mode of architecture, which was practiſed here during the Saxon æra, known by the name of "Saxon architecture?"

IV. Then why ſhould not that mode of architecture which emerged from the Saxon art, of which the pointed arch is the grand characteriſtick during the Norman æra, be called

NORMAN ARCHITECTURE?

I ſubmit theſe queſtions to the publick for their impartial and mature judgement, being ready to ſubſcribe to a more comprehenſive and expreſſive appellation, to revive our credit as a nation which has given birth to a ſtyle of architecture all its own, and to baniſh into oblivion a ſavage name which for ſo long a period has been its greateſt foe!

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Weſterham, April 2.*

TO cheriſh with a grateful affection the memory of our deceaſed parents, and retain a fond attachment to their former dwellings and the places where we paſſed our firſt, and commonly our happieſt days, under their tender care and protection, is not only productive of ſome of the ſineſt feelings and pureſt pleaſures of the heart, but alſo of ſuch ſentiments as I have experienced in the early part of life to have ſaved me from many a youthful error; for they are ſentiments which, like the *charms of Nature* deſcribed by Beattie in his admirable poem of the *Minſtrel*,

"—— ſhall work the ſoul's eternal health,
And love, and gentleneſs, and joy impart."

I am now conſiderably paſt the meridian, and find, as the day declines, a very ſuperior gratification in frequently tracing with my pencil or my pen the ſcenes of my childhood, and the virtues of thoſe good parents to whoſe inſtructive care and examples I am principally indebted, under Providence, for all that can be ſo denominated in me. I have a dear, deſerving, and only child, who in another year is going to a very diſtant country, whence I can ſcarcely expect to ſee him return. Before he leaves me, I have it in my intention once more to viſit, with him, my native place; where, though 30 years and upward have elapſed ſince I quitted it, and left me few ſurviving friends to introduce him to, I ſhall feel a penſive pleaſure in pointing out to him ſome particular ſcenes rendered dear and even ſacred to me by the ſentiments I have mentioned above, which I wiſh to tranſmit to him. Under theſe impreſſions, I have lately made a drawing of my paternal dwelling *in its former ſtate*, which, though nothing more than *an old parſonage houſe*, was in my father's time commodious and reſpectable, although it had neither drawing room nor library. Few of the clergy of that period, I believe, under the dignity of a Dean or an Archdeacon, ever thought of giving

thoſe

those denominations to their parlours and their studies. The house has since been altered, and perhaps improved; but, however this may be, I shall assuredly regret the alterations when I see it again, and, with that partiality to former days which is natural to the decline of life, shall probably think nothing good that obliterates the traces of them.

I should with pleasure send you my drawing* of the house, if I thought you would have it engraved; but as it never, that I know of, was the residence of any inhabitant superior to a private clergyman, I apprehend you may not think it worth that distinction; and transcribe *some lines* which I have written under it to commemorate the virtues of a man whose days were conscientiously devoted to the duties of his sacred order, and distinguished likewise through all the relative connexions of private life by the most approved and amiable deportment. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

IN p. 399, I noticed a paragraph, stating, that in the latter end of April last a woodcock's nest with young was discovered in a wood belonging to Mr. Wennive, of Brittenham, in the county of Suffolk. In corroboration of the above account, I have to inform you, that on Sunday last, May 10, about six o'clock in the evening, a young woodcock, nearly full-fledged but not able to fly, and apparently to me about a fortnight old, was brought to Astley-hall, which was taken by some boys in Bently park, near Atherstone-under-Arden, in the county of Warwick, about a mile from that house, who informed me that there was another with it, which ran away and could not be caught. I ordered my keeper immediately to take it back, and turn it up in the same place, as near as possible, from whence it was taken; and I make no doubt it will live and do well in that large wood. This I believe to be the only occurrence of the kind, which has been noticed at least, in this county, in the memory of the oldest man living. J. L.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

I HAVE just witnessed the dispersion of one of the most capital collections of classical drawings in Italy, Greece, and Egypt, by the late Mr. Reveley, who died in the prime of life, July 6, 1799 (LXIX. p. 627); and, though I congratulate myself in possessing not a few of them, I regret that the whole collection did not fall into one person's hands. What force, what colouring, in his views of the different sides of the temples at Pesto, copied and tinted with the utmost precision, the temples of Theseus, Jupiter Olympius, Parthenon, Erectheus, and other public buildings at Athens! of which city, from the Museum hill and from Mount Anchesmus, the views are most interesting. Nor less so at the present moment those of Alexandria and its antiquities, particularly the pillar so happily ascertained by Professor White to have belonged to the Serapeum; the obelisks, and that at Matarea; Rosetto; Cairo and its monuments; the isle of Raouda; the pyramids, of which the largest is most faithfully represented, with its rough uncoated substance, and the ground raised half way up the door; the head of the sphinx drawn very close to it, expressing the destruction of the nose in its proper colouring, and the back part striated or fluted in various rows, as Sonnini represents some neglected statues.

Among other smaller views of the pyramids were, a view of the upper quarry at Mount Pentelicus, and a large drawing of the colossal head of Ceres at Eleusis: the plain of Marathon with its great barrow; the door of the temple of Bacchus on a detached rock close to the island and town of Naxos; Micone, and habits of the women; two harbours in Rhodes; the mosque of Sultan Jahir without the East gate of Cairo; plan and pillar of the temple of Juno at Samos, and the village of Metalenan in that island; the city of Scio; city and castle of Smyrna, with the portico called Homer's school; views of Tenedos, the Dardanelles, Constantinople (by a Greek who lived there), mosque of Sultan Achmet, and inside view of it from the North gallery (masterly); four views of the East front of Bisichdæsh, a country-house of the Grand Signior on the European side of the Thracian Bosphorus, and plan, section, and cieling, of its bath; view from the column of Pompey* on the Black sea, looking upon the mouth

* We shall be glad to be favoured with the drawing, to accompany the verses which we have already received. EDIT.

* One regrets the want of a drawing of this pillar by such an hand.

of

of the Thracian Bosphorus, with the two forts erected by Baron Tott; West side of the aqueduct of Justinian, eight miles from Constantinople; view of Cape Carthage, the Goletta, and Tunis bay; view of the Acropolis at Corinth, not unlike the castle-hill at Thetford, but bifid.

Mr. R.'s folio book of observations made in the course of his travels, principally architectural, were purchased by Mr. Bowyer for 28 guineas; and, at a rough calculation, the whole collection of 80 views may have produced about 250l. The only specimen of Mr. R.'s science as an architect, carried into execution, is the new church at Southampton, of which several drawings and sketches were now sold; but in the application of Grecian temples to the purpose of Christian churches, he, as well as Mr. Revett, who gave a specimen of his talents this way at Laurence Ayot, near Hitchin, have greatly failed. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

SOME additional notices of the Harrington family, p. 295, by the editor of Philips's *Theatrum Poetarum*, happen to be particularly interesting at this moment to myself, and induce me to propose a few queries to the ingenious author of that communication.

It appears from Collinson's Somersetshire, vol. I. that John Harrington (father to the translator of Ariosto) married a natural daughter of Henry VIII. in 1546 or 7, who was called *Ethelred Mallet*, alias Dyngly, alias Dobson; and we have no intimation that he married more than once: yet Sir John H. (in his notes to Ariosto, lib. 29,) says, "that he had an *Isabell* to his mother;" and in the "Nugæ Antiquæ" we find several poetic compliments addressed by John Harington to *Isabella Markham*, in the character of a lover, from 1549 to 1554. How can this paradox be solved, except by the supposition of a second marriage?

Again, the wife of Sir John Harington is registered as *Lady Mary* H. on a memorial in Kelston church. Whence could she be entitled to higher distinction than *Lady Harington*, as the daughter of Sir George Rogers? And how is it reconcileable with family records, that Drayton inscribed his heroic epistle of "Queen Isabell" to Lady *Anne* H. wife to Sir John Harington, knt. in 1608?

Part of the "loose matter" respecting Thomson, p. 299, may be found in your monthly Repository, vol. LXI. p. 1078. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 31.

THE late fire at Aldgate has laid open an arch well worthy notice; and the East-India Company, in purchasing the houses in a court, in the Trinity Minories, and pulling them down, have also opened an old window on one side of the church there, which may have belonged to the antient chapel of the monastery. A. S.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 18.

THE increase of the price of writing-paper in my family, which is not very large, is so visible, that, to counter-balance its expence, we are told to tear up our old letters and account-books into shivers, and sell them for I think 30s. a hundred weight. With these fragments they purpose to make paper afresh, having learnt an easy process to expel the ink and preserve its whiteness. Thus employed among some old writings, I found an old account-book of a tavern at Putney, where, it would seem, the Lord-mayor of London and his Court of Conservancy breakfasted in the year 1744 and the four following years*. The inn-keeper, in the early part of the book, appears to be of the name of William Barnesby, with Margaret his wife; afterwards Wm. Rowton; and his customers appear to be many persons of rank and property, as, about that period, excursions on the Thames were among the fashionable pleasures of the day.

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor's Court of Conservancy, dr.

1747, April 14.	£.	s.	d.
To bread, butter, and cheese	0	6	0
To sage and radishes	0	2	6
To cold tongues	0	12	0
To lamb	0	7	0
To pickles and anchovies	0	2	6
To cool-tankards	0	14	0
To wine	0	3	0
To chicken	0	6	0
To Common Hunt	0	5	0
To Barge-master	0	2	6
To Water-bailif's deputy	0	1	0
To Lord-mayor's servants	0	5	0
To watermen	0	5	0
To ringers	0	5	0
To the poor	0	10	0

* A postchaise from Putney to Friday-street was in this year charged 7s. 6d.

To paper		0	1 0
To ale		0	2 6
To marshal's-men		0	2 0
To the use of room		0	10 6
		5	3 6

"The Churchwardens of the Parish of Putney.

1747, Jan. 5. To four pints of Lisbon, at four times, to the vestry		0	4 0
To two quarts of tent, for the Sacrament		0	8 0
21. To a pint of Lisbon		0	1 0
July 5. To a quart of tent		0	4 0
27. To a pint of white Lisbon		0	1 0
Aug. 1. To two quarts of tent		0	8 0
8. To a pint of white		0	1 0
Sept. 5. To two quarts of tent		0	8 0
Oct. 3. To ditto		0	8 0
Nov. 28. To a pint of white to the vestry		0	1 0
Dec. 24. To three quarts of tent		0	12 0
25. To a pint of white		0	1 0
Jan. 3. To two quarts of tent		0	8 0
10. To a pint of white		0	1 0
Feb. 7. To two quarts of tent		0	8 0
March 5. To ditto		0	8 0
April 3. To ditto		0	8 0
8. To three quarts		0	12 0
10. To two ditto		0	8 0
30. To ditto		0	8 0
		5	18 0

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

I HAVE read Mr. Browne's* account of Conisborough, or Conisbro' castle p. 201, with so much pleasure, that I cannot resist the inclination to correct a very few mistakes, for which, I am sure, both he and you will pardon me.

In the first place, *Caer Conan* and *Cyning Burgh* signify not the royal town but the city of the king†.

The river Don is not more than 350 yards from the building. John Earl Warren gave this castle, in the reign of Edward the Third, to his Mistress, Maud de *Nereford*, not *Hereford*. Richard Duke of York was surnamed de *Coninsburgh*, not *Conisbury*. But these latter are probably errors of the press. However, though the spots in a masterly performance, like those in the Sun, do not obscure its lustre, a few moments are well employed in removing them. The account of the upper chamber, which I confess to my shame I have never had fortitude to explore, is interesting on many accounts; and Mr. Browne's elegant prose contains so much of poetical imagery, that it tempted me to give the ideas it suggested a poetical dress. The few lines subjoined are the result of my attempt, and are entirely at your service.

Hark! the harp's Æolian sound,
Gently waves the curling breeze,
Kissing as it scatters round
Foliage rich on blooming trees.
Through yon arch's fractur'd height
More than mortal forms appear;
Radiance half destroys my sight,
Music half distracts mine ear.
Cease, O cease, pale Fancy's slumbers!
Hovering Sylphs thy visions guard!
O, could these ungentle numbers
Bring those visions to the Bard!
Come Remembrance, softly sailing,
Wake my soul to dreams of ease:
Nor with sorrows unavailing
Shall my voice pursue the breeze.

MELIBŒUS MINOR.

* Mr. B's second favour is just received.

† See Camden's Britannia.

Mr. URBAN, *Derby, May* 7.

IN Hutchinson's "Biographia Medica," and in John Bell's "Discourses on the Nature and Cure of Wounds," are found some interesting anecdotes of the celebrated surgeon Paræus, one of which you will oblige me by inserting.

"The fortune of Paræus was very singular; he was at once the chief surgeon, the counsellor, and the private and familiar friend, of four successive kings of France. He attended them in their retirements and looser hours; he followed them into the field through all the dangers which were in those days part of the duties of a king, and which his writings display to us with a faithfulness and minuteness of description which the Historian should hardly disdain. He had the good fortune on one occasion to save manifestly the life of the king, when his arm had been so injured in bleeding that it was three months before Paræus could accomplish the cure. And this man was of such rare abilities, and so valued by the king, that he alone was saved alive in that horrid massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, which remains an eternal blot on the French character*. But of all his good fortune this is the most remarkable, that it was he alone who, by his influence over the king, put a stop to this unparalleled butchery after it had continued in Paris during two

* What an innumerable list of blots, equally black, are now to be added to the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day! EDIT.

days.

days. The feelings of the king after those dreadful days of carnage and most sacrilegious murder, and the familiar and even tender manner of his complaining to Paræus, are told by the Duke of Sully very feelingly; for he was himself of the Reformed religion, and, though yet a child, with difficulty escaped. "The hour is now come," said the king, "when all France shall be of one religion." "Now, by God's light, Sire," replied Paræus, "I think you will never forget your promise to me, that there were four things you would never force me to do: to enter again into my mother's womb; to go out in the day of battle; to leave your service; or to go to mass." The king then took him aside, and opened to him the troubles with which his soul was disquieted. "Ambrose," said he, "I know not how it is with me, but it goes so heavily, that within these three days I am as in a fever. Indeed, I am ill; I am as ill in mind as in body; sleeping or waking the murdered Hugenots are ever before my eyes, with hideous faces weltering in their blood. Would to God the children and the aged had been spared!" The order for stopping the massacre, which was proclaimed the following day, was the result of this conversation."

I think your readers will, with me, wish that either Mr. Hutchinson or Mr. Bell had been fuller on this subject.

Yours, &c. CHIRURGUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

THE Native of Berkshire, who asserted, vol. LXVIII. p. 1007, that the estate of Ockwells was in possession of Mr. Finch, of Watford, in 1781, was certainly right; as I can assure you that I resided within a mile of that place from 1784 to 1798, and remember that, when Mr. Powney sold his estate at Old Windsor to Mr. Isherwood, brewer, of New Windsor, part, if not all, of the money produced by that sale was paid to Mr. Finch for the Ockwells estate, which was rented by a person of the name of Lucas. Ockwells was said to have been the residence of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, the great favourite and brother-in-law of Henry VIII. having married his sister Mary, Queen-dowager of France, widow of Louis XII. Knowing these particulars, I could not be otherwise than astonished on seeing, in vol. LXX. p. 581, a positive assertion, that neither Mr. Finch or any of his family were ever in possession of it.

Mr. Payn, the attorney of Maidenhead, could readily resolve the doubts of your positive correspondent, having been employed by both the Powney and Isherwood families in the transaction of the business of the sale of the Old Windsor and Ockwells estates.

You may depend on the veracity of

A NATIVE OF WILTSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 24.

EASTON MAUDUIT, in the county of Northampton, has been the seat of the *Yelverton* family ever since it was purchased by Sir Christopher Y. one of the judges of the King's Bench in the reign of Elizabeth, who was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Henry, attorney-general, and chief-justice of the King's Bench in that of James I. and died 1629-30. His son and heir was a second Christopher, created a baronet 1641, and died 1650. His son, Sir Henry, died 1670, having entertained under his roof Dr. Morton, bishop of Durham, who died there, and was buried in the parish-church. This last baronet married Susan baroness Grey of Ruthyn, daughter and sole heir to Charles Longueville lord Grey of Ruthyn, who inherited that title in right of his mother Susan, sister and heir to Henry earl of Kent, who being married to Sir Michael Longueville, knt. had issue the said Charles L. her son and heir, who had the title of lord Grey of Ruthyn adjudged to him; and, being summoned to parliament by it 1640, left it to his daughter, who brought it into the family of her husband, who died 1679. Their eldest son, Charles, on the death of his mother, 1676, became lord Grey of Ruthyn; and dying single of the small-pox, 1679, was succeeded by his brother Henry, who was created viscount Longueville, 1690, married Barbara, daughter of John Talbot, esq. of Laycock, Wilts, and died 1673, leaving two sons, Talbot, who succeeded him, and Henry, who died 1675, and five daughters, of whom Barbara, the eldest, was married to Reynolds Calthorpe, esq. of Elvetham, Hants. Talbot was created earl of Suffex 1717, married Lucy, daughter of Henry Pelham, esq. and died 1731, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George-Augustus, who dying unmarried, 1753, was succeeded by his brother Henry, who, though twice

twice married, left no iſſue at his death, 1799. In conſequence of this event, the furniture at Eaſton Mauduit was ſold by auction by Mr. Smith, of Kimbolton, April 6 and following days. Among the reſt, the family pictures and other portraits, as follow.

Charles duke of Shrewſbury, three-quarters.—He was the firſt and only duke of Shrewſbury, and died 1717-18, having married Adelhida, daughter of the Marquis Paleotti, and widow of a Swediſh count (who previouſly abjured Popery), and purchaſed Heythorp, co. Oxford, ſtill the family-ſeat.

Adelhide, his duche ſs.

Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury.

Lady Bulkeley.

James duke of Monmouth.

Anne, daughter to Robert earl of Mancheſter, by Anne, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Yelverton, and wife to George earl of Suffolk, three-quarters.

Elizabeth [Percy], wife of Charles duke of Somerſet, died 1722, three-quarters.

—— earl and counteſs of Suſſex, but which is not ſaid; both whole-lengths.

John duke of Argyle, three-quarters.

Henry Pelham, eſq. three-quarters.

Barbara, daughter of Sir John Talbot, mother of the firſt earl of Eſſex.

Earl of Lincoln; Henry, 7th earl.

Lucy, his counteſs, ſiſter of the duke of Newcaſtle, and Mr. Pelham, both three-quarters.

Anne, wife of Robert earl of Mancheſter, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Yelverton, brother to the late earl of Suſſex (George-Auguſtus, 2d earl).

Annette, wife to Thomas Pelham, eſq. M.P. for Lewes, died 1787. She was daughter of Thomas Bridges, eſq.

Sarah, wife of John duke of Marlborough.

Catharine, wife of Sir William Windham.

Barbara (ſecond) wife of Thomas earl of Pembroke, daughter of Sir Thomas Slingſby, of Scriven, Yorkſhire, and widow of John lord Arundel of Trerife; died 1721.

Thomas Bromley, lord high-chancellor of England, three-quarters.—His youngeſt ſon, John, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Longueville, of Wolverton, Bucks.

Duke of Richmond, half-length.

Barbara (only) daughter of Sir Henry Slingſby, beheaded by Oliver Cromwell. She was married to Sir John Talbot, of Lacock.

Mrs. Lawſon, three-quarters.

Sir John Talbot.

Lady Ingram.

Lady Longueville.

Alſo, whole-lengths of James II.

Anne, when princeſs-royal and when queen.

Princeſs Amelia.

Princeſs Caroline.

Queen Mary.

Late duke of York.

Queen Elizabeth.

Mary, queen of Charles I.

In the chapel, Abp. Sheldon, three-quarters.

Thirty-ſeven miniatures by the *firſt artiſts*, without any farther ſpecification.

Mr. Bridges (Hiſtory of Northamptonſhire, II. p. 163) obſerves of theſe "portraits of the nobility and gentry about the end of the laſt century," that they were "chiefly collected by Barbara Viſcounteſs Longueville." H. D.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

THE great ſcarcity of Juliana Barnes's book is ſpoken of in vol. LXX. p. 437. I have a book, intituled, "The Gentleman's Academie, or Booke of St. Albans, containing three moſt exact and excellent Bookes: the firſt of hawking, the ſecond of all the proper Termes of hunting, and the laſt of Armorie. All compiled by Juliana Barnes, in the Yere from the Incarnation of Chriſt 1486, and now reduced into a better Method by G. M. Printed for Humfrey Lownes, and are to be ſold at his ſhop in Paule's Church-yard. 1595." This I ſuppoſe to be the ſame. It was picked up at a ſtall in London in 1757. D. L. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelſea, May* 14.

THE following pathetic little anecdote merits preſervation in your Magazine. I have copied it from the *Porcupine* news-paper of Saturday, April 25; and I have very good information that the fact is correctly ſtated.

"In a few minutes after Capt. Otway had arrived at the Admiralty with the glorious intelligence of our late victory, the place was crowded with enquiring viſitors. Among the reſt, a young gentleman of the Tranſport-office, about 13 years of age, was very conſpicuous. His engaging figure and eager deportment intereſted all around him, and riveted their attention. He haſtily aſked Capt Otway after the Monarch: 'And my papa, Sir; how is he? is he wounded?

wounded? is he killed?'—'Who is your papa, my dear?' ſaid Capt. O. ſtruck and affected with the youth's ingenuous ſenſibility. 'Capt. Moſſe!'—'My dear! the Monarch has been very roughly handled.' 'Oh! I know your meaning,' exclaimed the mourner, 'my dear papa is dead!'

"Capt. Otway was much agitated; and the youth, burſting out into an agony of grief, bewailed the loſs of his parent in few but pathetic ſentences. At length he raiſed his head, and, with his eyes ſtreaming with tears, faultered out, 'I am happy, however, that papa died *fighting for us!*"

Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

CASTLE HYDE (LXX. p. 251,) is near Fermoy, which is on the great road from Cork to Dublin, and is a "good old houſe, with large improvements and a large deer park." (I have been near it). And in 1772 John Hyde, eſq. was knight of the ſhire for the county of Cork. This family, it appears, are deſcended from the anceſtor of the earls of Clarendon; and, indeed, moſt families of note now in Ireland are of Engliſh extraction. This is a great eyeſore to thoſe of the Mileſian race, as *they* think, becauſe they were poſſeſſed of the eſtates in Ireland once, that they have a right to them ſtill. As well may our neighbours, the Welſh, ſet up a claim to the lands in England poſſeſſed by their anceſtors ſome centuries back; or the Saxon Engliſh families *pretend* a right to the eſtates wreſted from them by the Norman invaders.

On a late peruſal of Mr. Boſwell's well-written Life of Dr. Johnſon, I was ſurprized that, amongſt other literary men, his contemporaries, who are introduced in that work, the name of Dr. T. Smollett is never once mentioned, as I remember. This is the more ſingular as *he* was a countryman to the one, and ſome of his political ſentiments were congenial to thoſe of of the other. J. G.

M URBAN, *May* 16.

I BELIEVE that the etymology of *turnpike*, in its original ſignification, is as follows. In antient times it was the cuſtom to faſten a pike or ſpear-head looſely to the top of a poſt, in order to prevent the intruſion of travellers not duly authorized to paſs. This turning round, of courſe preſenting a point on every ſide, occaſioned the name concerning which your correſpondent Queſtor enquires. JAMES BUBULCUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Carey-ſtreet, April* 18.

TO a query in p. 274, "was not Mr. Bury the inventor of the Ormſkirk powder, as a cure for the bite of a mad dog?" I anſwer, No. The receipt has been in the family of HILL, of Ormſkirk, for near two centuries, and now remains in the ſame family; to which the late Mr. *Bury's* mother was related. JAMES HILL.

CORRECTIONS.

VOL. LXX. p. 231. It is aſked if Lord Andover left any iſſue? It is believed he did not.

P. 389. The father, brother, and nephew, of Mr. l'Anſon aſſumed the title of baronet. The family had a warrant for that honour from Charles I. but never took out the patent; which may be ſuppoſed to be the reaſon Mr. l'Anſon never claimed that dignity.

P. 410. Who was Sir Michael Warton, of Warton-hall, in Lancaſhire, bart. No ſuch creation appears.

P. 587. For Bedingford, of Ditchingham, r. Bedingfield

P. 594. Under Webſter, for Sir Chriſtopher, r. Sir Whittler.

Ibid. Under Bradford, for Lucy Iſabel Boyle, r. Louiſa Iſabella Boyle; for the Earl deceaſed 1702, r. 1762.

P. 908. It was not General Ruſſel Manners who ſhot the highwayman, as there mentioned, but Major-general Robert Manners.

P. 1007. After Hawkins, for Aſh r. Nath Park.

P. 1104. Is not the ſon of the Earl of Tyrconnel, there mentioned, dead?

P. 1220. Robert firſt Earl of Farnham left no ſurviving male iſſue; Barry his brother, and not his ſecond ſon, the late Earl, ſucceeded only to the title of their father, Lord Farnham; he was third Lord Farnham (the title of earl having been limited to his brother Robert and his male iſſue), but was afterwards likewiſe created Earl of Farnham; he was therefore the ſecond earl and third baron of the family.

Vol. LXXI. p. 21. The creation of the title of Ormond did not take place a few years ſince; but the attainder under which it lay was declared null a few years ſince.

P. 25. The arms No. 4. are thoſe of James Montague, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and previouſly of Bath and Wells.

No. 5, appears to be a merchant's mark, what is called a figure of 4, and a crowfoot. D. L. M.

100. EGYP-

106. ÆGYPTIACA: *or, Observations on certain Antiquities of* Egypt. *In Two Parts. Part I. the Hiſtory of* Pompey's *Pillar illuſtrated. Part II.* Abdollatif's *Account of the Antiquities of* Egypt, *written in* Arabic A. D. 1203. *Tranſlated into* Engliſh, *and illuſtrated with Notes. By* J. White, *D. D. Profeſſor of* Arabic *in the Univerſity of* Oxford; *Editor of* Timour's *Inſtitutes in the* Perſian; *of the* Philoxenian *Verſion of the New Teſtament in the* Syriac; *of* Abdollatif's *Hiſtory of* Egypt *in the* Arabic; Bampton *Lecturer for the Year* 1784; *and late Publiſher of a Critical Edition of the Goſpels in* Greek; *and of a Diateſſaron in the ſame Language, for the Uſe of Academical Students. Part I.* Oxford.

NO region of the earth has more frequently employed, or better deſerves, the critical inveſtigation of the exploring Antiquary than Egypt. The great fountain whence admiring Greece drew the rich ſtream of the Sciences, the exhauſtleſs treaſure-houſe of the nobleſt Antiquities, her ſhores have attracted, in every age and from every clime, thoſe more zealous ſons of Literature who wiſhed to penetrate to the ſources of human knowledge, and viſit the ſacred receſſes of the antient ſages of the world. As the foot wanders through the gloomy caverns of the Thebais, the ſchools of thoſe ſages, and as the eye ranges over its ſpacious temples, the mind is tranſported back to the remoteſt ages, and holds "high converſe" with the ſhades of the anceſtors of the human race. The preſent barbariſm of her ſons, and the hazard of the viſit, indeed, allow the ſublime pleaſure but to few; and happy is it for Science when ſuch accompliſhed ſcholars as a Pococke and a Niebuhr, glowing with an equal deſire to inform others as to be inſtructed themſelves, undertake and accompliſh the arduous taſk. Fortunate alſo is it for her intereſts when other ſcholars, alike ardent in her cauſe, and thoroughly adequate to the office, but not favoured with the ſame opportunities of perſonally exploring thoſe precious remains of primitive magnificence, combine their efforts with them to throw light on what is obſcure, and rectify what may be erroneous in the rapid effuſions of a moment of hurry, alarm, and peril. In literary adventures of this kind the modern Egyptian beholds nothing but the daring enterprizes either of European robbers, to plunder the tombs of the dead, or of thoſe whom their ſkill in the black art enables to burſt the charm that guards, in their ſacred repoſitories, the treaſures of the Pharaohs.

The worthy and learned author of the *Ægyptiaca* does not, at leaſt in the work immediately before us, in this *firſt part*, ſolicit us to accompany him to fabricks and to periods of this very remote antiquity; the ſubject of his enquiry, however, cannot fail of being highly intereſting, and his ſentiments truly gratifying, to the curious Antiquary, when he reflects that they are the reſult of the laborious ſcrutiny of the firſt Arabic ſcholar in Britain, if not in the world, who unites the ſtrongeſt powers of argument with almoſt unrivaled eloquence of diction. His ability to argue, and his competency to decide, on any queſtion of an Oriental retroſpect, nobody can doubt, for nobody can be ſuppoſed more familiar with the Oriental ſources from which he derives the leading points of his information, than that *reſpectable author* in whom Chriſtianity exults as one of her ableſt champions againſt Infidelity, the ſagacious *editor* and *critick* of the volumes revered by her ſons as ſacred; the *excellent man* who at once illuſtrates the nobleſt theological ſyſtem by his erudition, and adorns it by his morals. It is impoſſible not to feel a lively intereſt in whatever is produced by the energetic pen of the writer of the Bampton lecture for the year 1784, who with the moſt diſtinguiſhed talents unites the moſt amiable virtues; to be languid in commendation of his works, or cold in attachment to his perſon.

No prouder or more perfect monument of antiquity remains to gratify and inſtruct the artiſt of modern times than the pillar falſely aſſigned to Pompey. The great elevation and the elegant workmanſhip of this vaſt Corinthian column, added to the circumſtance of its having ſtood ſo immoveably firm for more than twenty centuries, on a baſe little more than *five feet ſquare*, for ſuch is the fact, what appears to be the pedeſtal being of too weak a maſonry to ſupport the prodigious maſs of granite above it, and its whole weight has been diſcovered to reſt on a fragment of an antient Egyptian obeliſk, proved to be ſo by the hieroglyphicks engraved upon it, and thoſe hieroglyphicks too in an inverted poſition,

position, which proves that it must have been reared *after* the period when the native Egyptians, by whom they were considered as sacred, were no longer masters of the country; the abovementioned circumstances, we say, render this colossal remain of antient art not less interesting than it is sublime.

The preface is written with great modesty, yet with much spirit, intermixed with very indignant reprobation, renewed also at the conclusion of the work, of the Gallic invaders of Egypt, who, with all their boasted love of the Arts, have by no means added to the stock of knowledge of Alexandrian antiquities, the Report of the National Institute being simply confined to a description of the pillar, and the detail of its dimensions, while to the stock of the miseries of the wretched inhabitants they have added a dreadful accumulation.

The first section of the dissertation has reference to the period of its erection, a very important point in the discussion.

"For, whether (observes our author) it were the production of regal power and munificence; or were reared by a loyal community in gratitude to an imperial benefactor; whether it stood single, and formed a whole by itself; or were a part only and appendage of some great edifice; these are either subordinate questions, or would receive a satisfactory answer, if its age were once completely ascertained. The elucidation of this point, therefore, has generally been the first aim of every author who has written upon the subject; and the attempt has given rise to conjectures the most wild and extravagant. Paradoxical enquirers have disagreed so widely respecting the age of the column, that, on the one hand, its origin has been assigned to the second century of the Christian æra, and, on the other, to the remote and unknown period which witnessed the building of the Pyramids*.

"Of opinions claiming admission by no better title than conjecture, I think it unnecessary to speak: my animadversions will be confined to hypotheses which profess to be founded on facts. If any one of these can stand the test of fair examination, my enquiry concerning the age of the column is at an end. But if, on mature examination, they shall appear to be unfounded, I shall myself, in the course of these observations, offer a new hypothesis: and I hope so to interweave this particular investigation with other subjects of literary discussion as to afford the reader some little entertainment, even though I should fail to convince him with respect to the principal object of research.

"Among the numerous authors who have attempted to determine the period in which this column was erected, there are three whose opinions have particularly attracted the attention of the learned world; our countryman Wortley Montagu†, Brotier, and Michaelis."

Of these three writers the hypotheses are respectively examined, and the arguments for their support effectually confuted. That of Wortley Montagu, giving the honour to Vespasian, on account of a medal which he pretended to have found inserted near the base, is overthrown by the general suspicion of insincerity attached to his character, and report, at that time current in Cairo, that the whole story was a gross forgery, intended to impose on the credulity of the learned.

"In Mr. Montagu's singular account one conclusion is introduced, which seems to be perfectly just. From the reversed hieroglyphicks that appear on the broken obelisk the author fairly infers, that the column was not placed on this foundation whilst hieroglyphicks were regarded with religious reverence, that is, whilst the Egyptians were masters of their own country. But how we can infer, from this circumstance, that it is less antient than the time of Pompey, it is not easy to

* "Si, au milieu de ces incertitudes, qui, malgré les recherches savantes, couvrent souvent de la même obscurité le passé et l'avenir, je dois énoncer mon opinion, je serois tenté de faire honneur de l'érection de la colonne d'Alexandrie aux temps anciens qui ont vu paroître tant de prodiges en Egypte, à ces époques où des milliers d'hommes étoient employés, des années entières, au transport de masses de pierres, dont le mouvement sembloit au-dessus des efforts humains, et exiger ceux d'hommes extraordinaires." Sonnini, tom. i. p. 139.—To judge of the probability of this notion, it will be sufficient to recollect that Alexandria was built only about three centuries before the Christian æra; but he who adopts this opinion must believe, likewise, that so singular a monument of Grecian architecture was erected by the Egyptians before the introduction of Grecian arts into their country, and upon the ruins too of an obelisk still covered with hieroglyphicks, and probably once dedicated to the service of their religion."

† For Mr. M's account, in a letter to William Watson, M. D. F. R. S. see the Philosophical Transactions, vol. LVII. p. 438.

discover

diſcover; nor has he even attempted to ſhow. He endeavours indeed to prove this from the ſilence of Strabo, and other antient writers. This argument, which muſt be acknowledged to poſſeſs ſome weight, I ſhall hereafter attempt to refute. But did our traveller conſider that the ſame reaſoning might be directed, with far greater force, againſt his own hypotheſis? Did he recollect that the pages of Tacitus contain not one ſyllable in ſupport of his conjecture? We are informed by this hiſtorian, that the Emperor Veſpaſian paſſed ſome months at Alexandria, waiting for a fair wind to convey him to Italy, and in this interval performed certain *pretended* miraculous cures, and ſaw a viſion in the temple of Serapis. Theſe wondrous tales are related at length, and the courſe of the hiſtory is afterwards interrupted to exhibit an account of Serapis, and to trace the origin of the worſhip paid to him in Alexandria. But in all this narration no mention is found of any public monument there dedicated to the Emperor; an omiſſion which can never be reconciled with the ſuppoſition that, at any time within the hiſtorian's knowledge, the moſt magnificent column in the univerſe had been raiſed for this very purpoſe.

"If a medal of Veſpaſian had been repoſited between the ſhaft and the baſe of the column at the time, and for the purpoſe, which Montagu ſuppoſed, we might have expected to find on it an impreſſion ſomewhat more appropriate to the occaſion. It was reported and believed that the reſidence of Veſpaſian at Alexandria had been ſignalized by the moſt extraordinary events of his life. It was even ſaid, that the chief Deity of that city had diſtinguiſhed him by repeated marks of his regard. If then the column was erected by him, or by others in honour of his name, the medal ſo placed would probably have preſerved the remembrance of theſe wonderful events; and piety, or gratitude, or vanity, would have ſuggeſted ſome device to exhibit the Emperor as the diſtinguiſhed favourite of Heaven; in ſhort, it would have borne ſome reference to Serapis. For, ſince it is certainly known that the name of Serapis appears on other medals of Veſpaſian, as well as thoſe of his ſon Domitian, it is incredible that it ſhould have been excluded from this, when it had ſo juſt and ſingular a claim to admiſſion.

"But there is ſomething ſtill behind, which takes from the credit of the whole account. It is ſaid, that the pretended diſcovery of the medal was nothing more than a fraudulent contrivance to impoſe on the credulity of the learned. A modern French traveller into Egypt informs us, that the trick was known at Alexandria, and would not paſs on thoſe who knew the column. His authority, which I ſhould aſſuredly never produce in oppoſition to evidence of approved reſpectability, may, in this inſtance, be taken for the exiſtence of a common report; for, it muſt be acknowledged, that the character of our countryman was not ſo eſtabliſhed for veracity as not to be vulnerable even by an antagoniſt like the preſent *. I may therefore diſmiſs the hypotheſis with obſerving, that it reſts entirely on the relation of an author whom we may more juſtly admire for eccentric ingenuity and various learning than for modeſt diffidence and ſcrupulous attachment to truth."

The opinion of Brotier, the learned editor of Tacitus, which aſcribes it to Ptolemy Euergetes, in conſequence of a paſſage in Father Sicard, is fallacious, becauſe that paſſage is miſquoted, and by no means ſupports the arguments deduced from it.

The conjecture of Michaelis, to whoſe general accuracy and profound erudition Dr. White pays the higheſt compliment, is alſo founded on a miſtranſlation of a paſſage in Abulfeda's Geography of Egypt, where the Arabic words *Amûd Iſſawâri*, tranſlated the "Pillar of Severus," ſhould have been tranſlated the "Column of the Pillars." On this expreſſion the Doctor makes the following obſervations:

"To an Engliſh ear this phraſe will perhaps appear tautologous. Our language affords no correſpondent term, no word equally extenſive with *Amûd*; which includes both the round and the ſquare pillar, and may be applied to a Grecian column or an Egyptian obeliſk. At the time when the Arabic language firſt prevailed in Egypt, there were only two extraordinary objects of this kind remaining in Alexandria, Cleopatra's Needle and Pompey's Pillar; and the inhabitants appear

* "Extract of a letter from my worthy and ingenious friend John Skippe, Eſq who travelled into Egypt, and other parts of the Levant, ſome few years ſince:

"Dear Sir, *Overbury, Oct.* 13, 1785.

"I was favoured with your letter of the 27th of laſt month, incloſing me a copy of Mr. Montagu's upon the ſubject of the pillar. The account appears to me to be a very juſt one; and his conjectures, ſtrengthened by the circumſtance of the medal, ſeem to have ſome degree of weight and plauſibility: how far we may venture to give credit to the finding of the medal, I do not know, as he was a man whoſe veracity has been too frequently called in queſtion, and oftentimes with reaſon," &c. &c.

to have diſtinguiſhed them by their local ſituation, calling the one *Amûd il Babr*, "The Column of the Sea," and the other *Amûd Iſſawâri*, "The Column of the Pillars."

"It is, however, neceſſary to ſhew that ſome reaſon exiſted for the uſe of this appellation, as deſcriptive of the column. Now Dr. Pococke informs us, explicitly, that there *ſtill remain* ſome fragments of granite pillars, four feet in diameter, near the column of Pompey; and we have the moſt poſitive teſtimony of the Arabic writers of the middle ages, a teſtimony as much to be depended on, in this inſtance, as that of any Greek or Roman writer, that, in the time of Richard Cœur de Lion, there were more than four hundred of theſe pillars ſtanding in the immediate vicinity of the column. So that this magnificent monument at that time might evidently be called, with ſingular propriety, "THE COLUMN of the Pillars."

"It appears, therefore, that neither the ſuſpected medal of Veſpaſian, the illegible inſcription on the baſe, nor the miſtaken verſion of the paſſage in Abulfeda, can afford any ſatisfactory information with reſpect to the hiſtory of the column. But having now, I truſt, removed at leaſt ſome of the impediments that obſtructed our way, it is time to quit this part of the ſubject for another; in the inveſtigation of which, while I endeavour to preſent the reader with an intereſting object of curioſity, ſome diſcovery may perhaps be made which will facilitate the remainder of our ENQUIRY."

The ſucceeding ſection diſcuſſes the ſituation, in Alexandria, of the temple of the Egyptian deity, SERAPIS; and the remainder of the publication, including a very learned appendix, is intended to prove (which we are of opinion it does, as far as the ſubject will admit of proof) that this famous column was erected, amidſt an almoſt infinite number of others of ſmaller ſize, in the front of that immenſe edifice; that it was raiſed by the greateſt monarch of Egypt, in the zenith of his power, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, as a noble ſpecimen of Greek architecture, and bore, on its lofty capital, the ſtatue of his illuſtrious father, the founder of the dynaſty of the Ptolemies. As our wiſh is to do ample juſtice to the learning and penetration of the Profeſſor, we ſhall reſerve for a ſecond article the full conſideration of this very probable fact, and the connected detail of the many plauſible arguments which are brought together from Greek, Arabic, and Roman writers, in ſupport of it.

107. *Financial Facts of the Eighteenth Century; or, A curſory View, with important Statements, of the Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Manufactures, and Commerce, of Great Britain.*

WE cannot follow this writer through his various ſtatements, the reſult of which is, that, though this country has been half the century in a ſtate of war, "at no period, in peace or war, have the wealth and power of Great Britain been ſo conſiderable as at the preſent moment. The extent of our commerce and naval power has excited the envy of the world. Since the beginning of the laſt century the nation has riſen, under her preſſures, with accumulated energy. Our naval force, which *then* was hardly ſufficient to cope with a ſingle power, is now ſo formidable as to be a match for the combined ſea forces of Europe; and our reſources are proved to be adequate to encounter the hoſtile powers who envy our greatneſs." (p. 77.) For all this we are indebted to Mr. PITT.

108. *A Letter to a Nobleman, on the propoſed Repeal of the Penal Laws which now remain in Force againſt the* Iriſh Roman *Catholicks, from* Charles Butler, *Eſq. of* Lincoln's Inn.

MR. B's argument is, that "the Coronation oath was fixed in Ireland by 1 William and Mary, when Roman Catholic peers had their ſeats and voted in the Houſe of Lords. Roman Catholic commoners were eligible to the Houſe of Commons; and all civil and military offices were open to Roman Catholicks. They were deprived of theſe rights by acts of 3 and 4 of William and Mary, and 1 and 2 of Anne. Now the Coronation oath can only refer to the ſyſtem of law which was in force when the act which preſcribed it was paſſed; but the Iriſh laws meant to be repealed are ſubſequent to that act. To thoſe laws, therefore, or to any ſimilar laws, the Coronation oath cannot be referred." (pp. 14, 16.)

109. *The Queſtion as to the Admiſſion of Catholicks to Parliament conſidered upon the Principles of exiſting Laws, with ſupplemental Obſervations on the Coronation Oath. By a Barriſter.*

THE Barriſter pleads, that, by 31 George III. c. 32, all diſabilities are ſo completely removed, as to thoſe who comply

comply with the conditions which the act prescribes, that the present noble Chief Justice of England, whose zeal for the cause of Religion and the Gospel commands reverence from all good men, has declared from the bench, that the *Popish religion is now unknown to our law* *. Yet the laws of the United Kingdom, with respect to Catholicks, have destroyed *principles*, and preserve *consequences*; have repealed offences, and continue the most rigorous penalties; have declared those who were formerly considered as *criminal* to be now free from imputation; and yet they exercise upon the *innocent* the severest punishment pronounced upon criminals. But, as scrupulous persons may expect a *special* replication to the matters alledged in *bar* against admitting Catholicks to parliament, the writer therefore endeavours to shew that such a measure, by a trifling modification of the oaths, may be safely effected, and with all security to the state. The present oaths taken by the Catholicks of the United Kingdom are so minute and positive, they abjure so pointedly all civil and temporal authority of any kind in the Pope within this realm, and also all spiritual authority whatever, which can interfere with the allegiance of subjects to his Majesty, or be dangerous to the country, that Catholicks must be acknowledged to have given the State complete security with respect to their political tenets.

The Barrister follows Mr. Butler in taking for granted that the Coronation oath applies to the executive capacity of the King, and not to his legislative capacity. He enlarges on this with ability, comparing the old and present Coronation oaths, and supporting his position like a lawyer who has both discernment and learning. But, supposing this oath to be a solemn confirmation of a contract between the Sovereign and his subjects, this contract is not a parliamentary proceeding. It is the contract made immediately between the King and all and every individual throughout the kingdom (to say nothing of his whole dominions). It is the original contract of the State, in which the King engages to govern, and the subjects to bear allegiance. Every right thereby stipulated for, on behalf of the subject, is an original right, such as is ever deemed paramount to municipal rights, and is antecedent to parliament itself, the holding and regular functions of which are supposed to be among the municipal rights so stipulated for. Can then a right so contracted with and for the whole kingdom, directly and *individually*, properly be released by the two Houses of Parliament, who constitute indeed the three estates of the kingdom, but *virtually* and by representation speak for the whole people? But posterity are concerned as much as ourselves in this entail; the Church is to continue *inviolable for ever*, say the Acts of Union, which, in this enactment, do little more than put into words the design, which was sufficiently provided for by the Coronation oath of King William's reign; for, if every successive king swears in that oath to maintain the Church to the utmost of his power, this is a more probable way of producing that effect than declaring in a statute that the Church shall continue inviolable for ever. This is testified by the very occasion of the present controversy.

* Peake's Nisi Prius, 79.

110. *Considerations on the Coronation Oath, in maintaining the Protestant Reformed Religion and the Settlement of the Church of* England, *as prescribed by Stat.* 1 William and Mary, *C.* 6, *and Stat.* 5 Anne, *C.* 8. *By* John Reeves, *Esq.*

THESE Considerations have gone through two editions, and the second has additions. Mr. R. "looks only to the law and constitution of the realm, which has grown out of the historical passages he has alluded to, and which has imposed upon us a necessity much more imperious than any which the claimants can pretend. I mean a *constitutional necessity* of keeping Catholicks out of all offices which possibly enable them to prejudice the Church Establishment, if they should be so inclined." (p. 16.) — "The Coronation oath is the *original contract* on the part of the King, as allegiance is on the part of the people; and the intended release and abolition would be resolved into this: the Lords and Commons propose to the King to pass a dispensation to absolve himself from his oath, and passes it accordingly. This would not be a very auspicious beginning to a great plan for the advancement of Religion and Piety, though some might think it a casuistical expedient, not unsuitable with the genius of Popery, whose

whose cause it is to serve." (p. 52—54.) In his answer to the three pamphlets written by Mr. Butler, a Catholic in the Country, and a Barrister, Mr. R. argues for the indulgence of the King's conscience against the idea of a dispensation of him from his Coronation oath by the consent of his subjects or his parliament. "It ought to have been known that the inclination of the people of this country, no less than the letter of our laws, and the spirit of our constitution, is decidedly against such innovation; and that all these are on the side taken by our just and religious King, who has manifested himself, on this occasion, at once a defender and an example of the true Protestant faith." (pp. 68, 69.)

111. *Considerations on the Change of his Majesty's Ministers, and its Consequences, as far as relates to the Question of Catholic Emancipation and the Repeal of the Test Act; with Observations on the Coronation Oath.*

"THE following pages, supposed to contain the sentiments of the late and present Ministry, first appeared in "The True Briton," "The Porcupine," and "The Times," and were thought to be of too great importance to be lost in the news-papers of the day. It is probable there are but few who will read them with the attention the subject requires, and at the same time lament the unfortunate agitation of so momentous a question at such an unseasonable period, particularly as it is well known that the landed interest of Ireland is nearly unanimous in opinion."

112. Nuptiæ Sacræ; *or, An Enquiry into the Scriptural Doctrine of Marriage and Divorce, addressed to both Houses of Parliament.*

THE author, p. 3, declares himself a married clergyman, who conceives that Scripture has been equally misapplied by the advocates for, and the opposers of, the bill attempted to be brought into parliament last session. He examines the views and intentions of the Mosaic and Gospel dispensations as to marriage and divorce, and shews that, in the patriarchal ages, before Moses, one marriage only was allowed; but gradually, from the impure connexion with the Egyptians, and till the law threw a better restraint on their practice, they indulged a vicious and excessive polygamy, without any sufficient solemnization of marriage, and dismissed their wives, and even their children, from their houses, whenever they pleased. The law prescribed the punishment of death for adultery, and allowed lesser causes of divorce. The object of the Jewish law was, generally speaking, the preservation of the woman, who was allowed to marry again; but the bill of divorcement might be, in the hands of the wife, for ever a bar against the resumption of her by the husband who had caused it to be executed upon her. But she had full liberty of re-marriage with any other person, the high priest only excepted. The defiler of a virgin not yet betrothed was compelled to marry her; but the adulterer could not follow the same rule. The only thing to be observed is, that the principle of the second marriage of a divorced woman during the life of her first husband is fully acknowledged. The only thing to which moral turpitude is attached was the re-union of the man and wife after divorce, and intermarriage with any other. The Christian dispensation admits no plea for divorce but adultery. But what is to be understood of the liberty of re-marriage? Does the divorce obtained by the innocent against the offending party liberate fully the persons of both? or does an incapacity of all subsequent marriages attach to the crime of adultery committed against the first nuptial vow?

Our author goes on to observe, p. 34, that Christ adapted his doctrine to the Mosaic dispensation, vindicating the moral part of it, in which was the institution of marriage, from the corrupt glosses of the scribes, by excusing its necessary imperfections, by adding to it those provisions which were essential to a better sanctuary, and by enjoining it, thus purified and enlarged, to the observance of his followers, as his own, necessary to salvation. The law of Moses was therefore the foundation of the law of Christ; but the Bishop of Rochester, in his speech, says, that he pays no regard to it. In p. 38, Chrysostom, Eusebius, and Bp. Bull, are shewn to think differently. "The power of divorce, first granted by Moses, is still retained by Christ; he only restricts it to cases of extreme necessity, and completes what the antient law had indeed aimed at, but, from the existing circumstances, could not fully accomplish." (p. 45.) "The proper

proper anſwer, concerning the novelty of doctrine taught by the Goſpel, will be this: It is a novelty, not by contradiction, but religious ſuperiority. And what is my object in applying this deduction to the law of marriage? It is, to point out the inference to which it ſo fairly leads, that the liberty of re-marriage follows, as a correſpondent conſequence from the power of divorce. For, what is the queſtion between Moſes and Chriſt? It is not whether there ſhall be any power of divorce, ſince that is allowed by both; but who ſhall have it. The Goſpel does not take away the authority itſelf, but limits the number of the perſons acting under it, and, at the ſame time, exalts its principle. The old proviſions of the law, which were of a larger indulgence, are ſucceeded by others of a looſer obligation. But here ends the change; for, the power of divorce is ſubſtantially retained; and, becauſe it is thus retained, it *will have that conſequence which it ever had, the power of re-marriage.* Under the law of Moſes, theſe actions were, amidſt all circumſtances, inſeparably connected; and the law of Chriſt, which muſt be viewed as a modification, and not as an utter ſubverſion of it, will allow the ſame inference in thoſe few to which its limited permiſſion extends. The Saviour evidently points out this conjunction of the two actions; for, announcing his own law, he declares himſelf upon both of them at once: "Whoſoever ſhall *put away his wife, and ſhall marry another,*" except under certain new circumſtances, is guilty of adultery. The licence which, from the viciouſneſs of the former practice, Moſes had been ſtill compelled to allow, was not now utterly taken away, but contracted, in order to ſerve a greater moral purpoſe. But it is only contracted. The principle of the diſſolution of the firſt marriage is ſtill continued; and, if ſo, the power of entering upon a ſecond attends it in an equal proportion. The difference of the two laws is not, therefore, in the nature, but in the quality, of the licence granted. Under the former it was great; by the latter it is brought within a ſmall compaſs. But, notwithſtanding this reſtriction, the indiſſolubility of marriage is no more the doctrine of the Goſpel than it had been of the law of Moſes." (p. 50.)—"We ſee the gracious approach which the two inſtitutions make in common towards the ſtanding demands of Civil Legiſlation, the fundamental principle of which is (as the ſoundeſt lawyers inform us) never to permit the diſſolution of one marriage without the legal proſpect of another." (p. 51.)—"How can the woman in queſtion, if divorced, as the Biſhop of Rocheſter maintains, for a legal cauſe, any longer commit adultery? She may be guilty of fornication while ſhe remains unmarried. It can be nothing more. But the paſſage involves her in adultery if ſhe marries again. And what is this but to ſay, in another ſhape, that as yet ſhe is innocent? that, by means of that innocence, her former marriage is ſtill undiſſolved? and that the ſame exception muſt be attributed to her which was aſſerted of her huſband?" (p. 56.)

"Homer tells us of Diomede, that, at times, a ſpectator could ſcarcely determine on which ſide he fought. Diomede was a fervent warrior. And you, my Lord, in the zeal of argument, are ſeen to mingle with the teachers of both churches by turns. You borrow a little liberty from Chriſt's law, and allow the re-marriage of one of the parties; and thus far you reaſon with Proteſtants. Preſbytery you adduce as a broad argument from St. Paul; which, if fully interpreted in the ſenſe you gave to a part of it, comprehends both the man and the woman in its total prohibition; and here you agree with the Catholic directors. For, ſeeing this doctrine with the ſteady eye of a Chriſtian reformer, and teaching it boldly againſt the thunder of Popery, you unchain your cenſure, and ſet it at the memory of the venerable Cranmer; and, by an unhappineſs of language, which we cannot ſufficiently lament, throw upon him the odium of that very name, the application of which to yourſelf you ſo properly diſclaim. 'He reaſoned more like a *monk* than a ſenator.' But, my Lord, you will have to make your peace with others beſides Cranmer. Are you aware that, in the fervour of diſpute, you equally encounter your friends and your enemies? Do not you ſee that you heap the ſame ignominious term on the original mover of the late bill, to whoſe aſſiſtance, notwithſtanding his correction of our depravity, you ſo readily came from your 'Cauſe?' With a rectitude of intention which would not blind itſelf to favour the point in diſpute,

dispute, and with a proper openness which led him fairly to express what he could not but see, he has confessed that he is unable to conceive how a divorce can take place on one side only. Here is more *monkish* reasoning; and in this part of your argument you throw upon the person who uttered it that very opprobrium from which you so zealously defended him in another. But, whatever be your censure of Cranmer, I will be a monk with him, and believe that, by the law of Christ, a marriage once dissolved sets both parties at liberty. Whatever may be your inadvertent hostility against your fellow labourer, I believe with him too, that, by the Law of Parliament, divorce bills effect a "complete dissolution of marriage," and, by consequence, that the re-marriage of each party is good upon legal principles, without the help of any of that "connivance" which you would call in for the merciful purpose of covering the inherent defects of such contracts." (p. 77—80.)

Having thus stated "the disputation concerning the adultery imputed to the marriage of the divorced woman," the author "throws off the air of controversy from what remains of this question," and endeavours "to gratify curiosity respecting the origin of the opinion here combated, connecting the opinion with the doctrine of marriage from the Apostolic times." (p. 88.) The first ages of Christianity were marked with uncommon severity on the subject of marriage, and there were many reasons which concurred to produce it: the dangerous outward circumstances of the Church; the expectation of the end of the world; the fear of mixture with Gentile families. A passage in the Pastor of Hermes * is regarded by our author as the origin and fountain of all that persuasion concerning the utter indissolubility of marriage, which was afterwards so zealously espoused by the Latins. (p. 100.) The words are, "If the husband shall put away his wife [for adultery] and marry another, *he also doth commit adultery.*" "The improvident orthodoxy of the Council of Trent fixed this doctrine for ever, on the acceptance of the Christian believer *." (p. 101.)—"The deliberations of the Council of Trent took place at a time when the state of the world, both in its temporal and spiritual concerns, was very unfavourable to a dispassionate examination of the subjects to be laid before it. The interests of the Christian princes were much divided as to the convening of any assembly. New principles too, variously hostile to the doctrine and pretensions of Rome, were fast gaining ground, and left it this alternative: either to take away some of that offensive opinion which had grown up in the Church through the gradual influence of Ignorance and Superstition, and which, not being yet sanctioned by any general authority, might have been prudentially dropped; or, with the high hand of Spiritual Power, to protect all its extravagances, and give it a broad and conclusive sanction. The latter method was adopted. The supremacy of such a decision was blindly supposed to be capable of quelling all private objections. In conformity with this resolution, all scattered errors were compelled to come together, all vagrant absurdities were laid hold of, and made for ever stationary.

——— "Fixt as firm
As Delos floating flood."———

"By a new effort of "art *Pontifical*", and "wondrous," that enormous bridge of doctrine was reared, which, stretching "with passage broad" through the intermediate ages, accommodated the carriers of all superstitions in their way to Trent; and Hermes at one end of it, and Pius IV. at the other, connected the primæval error of Christianity with a corrupt Hierarchy of the 16th century. Then, for the first time, was tradition declared to be equal in value and obligation with the written word of God. Then, for the first time, were the Sacraments ordained, by the same œcumenical judgement, to be held in

* "The then learned and excellent Bishop of Lincoln (the present Prelate is not the first who has adorned that see, and benefited the cause of Christianity), the accomplished Dr. Wake, gratified the world with an English translation of this work, accompanied with a concise but comprehensive dissertation on the character of the writings it contained." (p. 97.)

* "The deliberations (at the Council of Trent) were remarkably free; and if a discreet Divine will carefully read the whole of this history, he will find, in the debates of the Council, a number of those arguments on which the Protestant Church so triumphantly stands against the doctrines of Rome, and, on some of the disputed points, learn to give them a new and peculiar force." (p. 103, n.)

that

that number (neither more nor less) which dark opinions had, from time to time, invented. Then too was the tyrannical decision made on the subject before us; a decision which, while it declares its conformity with the doctrine of the Evangelists and Apostles, perverts it all, abridges of their power the express conceptions of the Saviour, or, by insisting on the broad meaning of St. Paul's precept, instead of accommodating it to the predominant demands of Christ's own decision, builds up, at all hazards, an exaggerated persuasion, and preposterously places the servant above his lord." (p. 105—107.)

Our author next proceeds to shew that the punishment of adultery was *public* from the time of the Romans, before and after Christianity, to the period when the imperial and ecclesiastical authorities were successively employed in the guardianship of marriage. At present, however, it is notorious that the public part of the punishment of adultery is mostly, if not altogether, dropped; the force of conviction, upon which the judgements of the ecclesiastical law depend, is decayed amongst us. The severities which were once employed with so much effect upon the incontinent have lost all their influence. It is obvious that the exposure of the person is prevented by the refinement of modern manners, and that it will always degenerate into what the Legislature never wished to see—a commutation. And the refusal of admission to the Holy Communion till the adulterer should reform has no longer any of the antient terror for those whose lives so fatally convince us that they have never yet regarded the Sacrament as a spiritual consolation. It would be equally useless to talk of that cognizance of adultery which a justice of the peace may take, or to alledge that there is something penal in the very damages which the husband recovers from the party who has injured him. Yes; at this late time we are worse than Ethelbert's men. We do not even buy other wives for the commutation of the sufferers; we only take away the first, and pay for them *. What remains then but to renew the penalties in the most effectual manner, and invigorate the aim of the antient authorities? It is true you cannot, by an act of the Legislature, restore the conscience, but you can punish the person. You cannot terrify the soul of the adulterer, but you can seize his body. And, at least, imprisonment, the mildest species of corporal suffering, ought to be put in force against him. In the case of the *abduction* of a man's wife, public fine and imprisonment for two years are added to the recovery of private damages, and both the king and the husband may have this action. Is the *seduction* of her so much lighter in guilt that the Crown shall have no plea against it, and barbarity be imputed to those who would guard the marriage-vow by a salutary increase of rigour against the invaders of it?" (p. 121—123.)—"But perhaps there will be less disagreement in this point than in another, which ought, notwithstanding, to accompany it. If such is to be the punishment of the adulterer, what is to be that of the companion of his crime? Is the dissolution of her marriage, and the consequent loss of reputation, a sufficient inconvenience to her? This cannot be; for, it is supposed that, in some cases, such dissolution is the very object for which she commits adultery. Ought you to resign yourselves, as some have so pathetically done, to the force of sympathy, and suffer the criminal to escape your severity? This marriage may be termed amicable, but it cannot be wise: and on no account ought the fleeting impulse of an ill-directed charity to be the substitute for the settled principles of a sound legislation. (p. 128.) By the old law of France there was an interval of two years from the proof of her offence; at the end of which, the husband might take her home again. This period she passed as a secular within a convent. If the husband did not recall her, but applied for the full execution of the law, it could not be refused him. She was shorn, and took the veil for life. One only convent is our country; and the culprit must be at large in it; for, an imprisonment of her, on a parity of punishment with the adulterer, is not to be thought of for a moment. But is there nothing that may be adopted from the accompanying ordinances of France? By one of them the

* The lawfulness of the present gallantry is exactly described in Seneca's words: *Satis justam causam putat amandi quod aliena est (uxor).*

the crime of the woman occaſioned the forfeiture of her fortune to the huſband. If there were children, it belongs to them. But, in the mean time, the huſband had the *uſufruct* of the whole property, out of which he maintained the common family, and allowed to her a yearly ſum, which was barely competent to her ſupport. Might not a regulation of this ſort be attempted? Might not a certain part of her fortune be retained for her decent maintenance, while the reſt was forfeited? Might not the Lord Chancellor or Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench be appointed the official judge of her conduct? If ſhe continued vicious, or drew impure gains from other quarters, might not the portion firſt awarded to her revert to her family? If there were appearances of contrition and a better behaviour, might not the judge have a power to command from the huſband a certain decent addition to the allowance originally made? Here would be a ſort of moral inſpection, equally diſcouraging to the progreſs of viciouſneſs, and promotive of a returning ſobriety. I can but mention this generally. If you approve the principle now ſuggeſted, your wiſdom will eaſily diſcover the particular modes in which it may beſt be carried into effect. This may be ſecurely promiſed, for never was Parliament poſſeſſed of higher abilities, whether for debate or legiſlation. Much talent has been already called forth to the diſcuſſion of this queſtion. Much yet remains behind. Among thoſe who took no public part in it, when it was lately preſented to you, there are perſons (and I could name them) whoſe ſage experience of life, whoſe extenſive and ſolid knowledge of the principles of civil polity, whoſe ſettled attachment to the maintenance of public morals, and whoſe happy exemption from the fallacious impulſes of all light theories of legiſlation, make it of public importance that they ſhould give the power of their minds to the conſideration of it. For their aſſiſtance I venture to expreſs my hopes. Meanwhile, there is one common maxim, on which I muſt dwell with all earneſtneſs. Whatever correction you apply to the evil, let it be but juſt ſufficient for the purpoſe required; and, while you ſeek to repreſs offence, leave every poſſible opening to returning virtue. If the puniſhment goes beyond the neceſſity; if, in the violence of reform, terror is heaped upon terror againſt the offenders (for morals too have their exceſſes, and virtue ſometimes riots), it is eaſy to ſee the conſequence. Society will grow univerſally depraved under a law ſuperfluouſly rigorous. "Offences will come," and the paſſions will be more deſtructive in another direction. Terrified at firſt with thundering ſtatutes, we ſhall learn to ſhelter ourſelves from them under forced covers of our own invention. Every man, by degrees, will unguard the virtue of his houſe, hitherto ſacred; and, through a corrupt agreement, which will ſoon come to be generally underſtood, the huſband will accommodate his neighbour, and be ſilently accommodated in his turn. Sad ſtate of morals! where Juſtice is completely diſarmed by private compact, and a dreadful ſilence is ſpread over univerſal guilt!" (p. 125—129.)—"I have endeavoured to find a ſubſtitute for different proviſions of the bill, the diſinclination to which occaſioned the failure of the whole meaſure. I ſpeak of the prohibition of the intermarriage of the adulterous parties. That diſinclination ſtill continues; and I am perſuaded it is of too ſtrong a nature to be immediately ſurmounted. Not that it ſolidly reſts upon any dreaded violation of the word of God, but upon ſtrong moral fear for the dangerous ſituation of the unhappy woman, whom nobody can receive with any appearance of honour. A noble Viſcount, indeed, whoſe ſhare in this diſpute does him credit, has expreſſed his perſuaſion that the prohibition would offend againſt the Divine law*. His good ſenſe and acuteneſs will ſoon tell him that a permiſſion conceded to our infirmities, and of which we may avail ourſelves without ſin, may, notwithſtanding, be waved by us, if we were properly convinced that the public virtue is ſufficiently ſtrong to bear the voluntary privation. But experience tells us, that the Legiſlature has not yet admitted this conviction. On this account, and from the wiſh I feel that ſomething may at all events be done in ſo important a concern, I take the liberty of ſuggeſting to the Honourable Gentleman who will have to propoſe the queſtion to the Lower Houſe, whether it may not be moſt conducive to the public intereſt to re-

* Lord Mulgrave's ſpeech, p. ult.

inquiſh the prohibitory part? If the candour of Mr. Percival is equal to his talents, and I am perſuaded it is, he will readily excuſe me. It is only by ſuch a diſcreet forbearance that a juſt hope can be entertained of carrying the other parts; and theſe, perhaps, may well ſuffice for the preſent exigency. At leaſt an experiment may be made with the alterations now propoſed. If it ſhall be found, hereafter, that they are not equal to the neceſſities of the caſe, an advantage will be drawn from their very incompetency, and the minds of thoſe who now refuſe to liſten to the propoſal will be impelled to the final reception of it by the moral demands of Society." (p. 129—131.)

The writer of this intereſting and able diſcuſſion concludes with acknowledging his motive to be, next to the zeal which is habitual and ſupreme with him, "for the right interpoſition and the univerſal eſtabliſhment of its authority has been the deſire I have felt of vindicating the honour of Parliament from an opinion, maliciouſly propagated, that their late deciſions on this buſineſs was made with a wilful contempt of the divine command; an opinion which chiefly reſts on the authority of the learned Prelate whoſe doctrine of the perpetual adultery inherent in thoſe marriages, the prohibition of which you refuſed to ſanction, has been adduced to prove that your conduct was careleſs, becauſe your principles were Antichriſtian." (p. 134.)

113. *A Letter to the Hon.* Spencer Percival, *Solicitor General to His Majeſty, in Conſequence of the Notice given by him, in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, that he would in the preſent bring forward a Bill for the Puniſhment of the Crime of Adultery.*

THE writer, conſidering the ſevere puniſhment denounced againſt adultery in the Goſpel, not leſs than eternal miſery, calls for equal ſeverity from the laws of the ſtate, by making it cognizable by the criminal courts, and by prohibiting the intermarriage of the criminal parties. The crime being moſt clearly connected with the moral ſentiments of a country, is, in a peculiar manner, a proper object of legal coercion. In no caſe can the diſgrace and infamy which attend upon puniſhment, and which, by the proceſs above deſcribed, are transferred to the crime, have a more beneficial operation. Nay, this is a caſe which particularly requires the aid of ſuch influence. For, adultery does not, like burglary, murder, or treaſon, excite inſtantaneous horror. Reflection is neceſſary to point out its deſtructive nature; more reflection than the bulk of mankind can command; more than the gay and licentious part of them are diſpoſed to exerciſe. The paſſions which produce it are the ſtrongeſt in our nature. In ſuch a caſe, criminal law ſhould ſtep in to make that line clear and ſtrong, and render a boundary, which is the very rampart of ſociety, as inacceſſible as poſſible. To puniſh as a miſdemeanor a crime which endangers the very exiſtence of Society is, if an error, certainly on the ſide of lenity; but the extremely corrupted ſtate of morals, brought on by the long impunity of that crime, renders it impoſſible to puniſh it as it deſerves.

Thoſe who think the woman leſs criminal than the ſeducer ſhould read this author's arguments for prevention of intermarriage of the offending parties after a divorce for adultery. Indeed, the whole tract is well worthy of attention.

114. *The Microcoſm. By the Author of "Viciſſitudes in genteel Life."*

THESE five volumes (which might perhaps have been compreſſed into three) have been long ready for the preſs, but a ſeries of incidents delayed the publication, to the great inconvenience of the writer, ſhe having other works nearly ready for printing, which wait only till the public opinion of this can be aſcertained. It does not fall within our plan to point out all the moſt approveable paſſages in it, though many of its excellencies may eſcape the notice of the light readers of the age, for whoſe benefit they were penned. It is dedicated to Sir Edward Littleton, Bart. one of the repreſentatives of the county of Stafford, to whom the fair authoreſs is under *immeaſurable* obligations; and ſhe has addreſſed a prefatory letter to the Rev. William Johnſtone. This letter cloſes with a liſt of ſubſcribers, as their names were received, without any alphabetical arrangement or honorary diſtinction.

115. *A Diſcourſe, delivered in the Cathedral Chapel at* Irnham, *on* Friday, February 13, 1801, *being the Day appointed for the General Faſt. By the Rev.* J. F. Goffier, *a* French *Clergyman.*

"THIS diſcourſe was delivered in the preſence of Eraſmus Arundell, Eſq.

and the Hon. Mrs. A. with whom the author has lived almoſt ten years, ſupported by their munificence, and honoured with their patronage. The author is happy in having the preſent opportunity to acknowledge his obligations to Lord and Lady Arundell, who firſt kindly received him when he came over, and have ſince, at different times, given him freſh proofs of their benevolence." (p. 3, n.) This is a plain, unaffected improvement of Job xiii. 5, applied to the preſent ſcarcity and war, of which the preacher endeavours to awaken a becoming ſenſe in his hearers, by what he himſelf feels on the occaſion as a fellow-ſufferer with both nations, his native and his adopted country. Gratitude coincides with Sympathy.

116. *The Thirteenth Annual Account of the Collation of the MSS. of the LXX Verſion. By* Robert Holmes, *D. D. Canon of* Chriſt Church.

ALTHOUGH the ſubſcription to this undertaking was diſcontinued at the end of the 12th year, the collator's obligation to deliver an account of advances ſubſequently made in it remains in force. He reports progreſs at Florence, Rome, Vienna, and Paris, beſides the Armenian, Sclavonian, and Georgian verſions, and a balance in hand of 366l. 16s. 9d.

117. *The Firſt Annual Account of the Publication of the LXX Collation. By the ſame.* "1801."

THIS is the opening of a new account of ſubſcriptions for the *publication* of that correct edition of the LXX verſion which Dr. H. has indefatigably and ſucceſsfully laboured on for many years, from more than 300 Greek MSS.; from 20 or more Coptic, Syriac, Arabic, Sclavonian, and Armenian MSS.; from 11 editions of the Greek text and verſions; and from near 30 Greek fathers; the whole to be compriſed in 4 volumes at leaſt, by a ſubſcription of 3 guineas for each volume, in the courſe of 4 years. The total amount of expences for theſe volumes, in paper and printing, is eſtimated at 3270l.; of which 1867l. is here ſtated to have been received in the courſe of 1800; and 546l. to remain in hand, after printing Geneſis, Exodus, and two-thirds of Leviticus. "With ſuch probability before him, the Doctor may be forgiven for preſſing on every friend of ſacred literature a moſt reſpectful but very earneſt entreaty to favour this publication with his beneficent aid, by becoming a ſubſcriber to it;" in which the Univerſity unite with him in requeſting the farther patronage of the publick to a work of ſo much importance.

118. *Picture of* Palermo, *by Dr.* Hager; *tranſlated by Mrs.* Mary Robinſon.

"THE author of this deſcription of Palermo having reſided two years in that city, at the requeſt of his Sicilian Majeſty, for the purpoſe of examining the Arabic MSS. of the abbate Vella, ſuppoſed to contain the hiſtory of the iſland under the dominion of the Saracens and Normans, availed himſelf of that opportunity to draw up a ſhort account of its climate, cuſtoms, buildings, antiquities, &c. He hoped it would not prove unacceptable to the intelligent part of Europe, as the travellers who had previouſly deſcribed Sicily had none of them reſided more than a few days or weeks in the capital. The preſent reſidence of the court of Naples in Palermo will, it is believed, add conſiderably to the intereſt of a work which has been read with much avidity in the native language of the author." *Advertiſement*, we preſume, by the tranſlator now deceaſed. (vol. LXX. p. 1800.) The Sicilian autumn exhibits all the beauties of Tempé, with ſmall oranges, ſweet and ſour pomegranates*, and the Italian fig; the Arabian jeſſamin, the fragrant ceſſia, and the clove of Meſſina diffuſe their perfumes; no miſt or white froſt, no humid or dewy windows; and little uſe is made of ſtoves; myriads of flies hover about the rooms, and flock to the chandeliers of variouſly coloured paper. The almond-tree begins to blow early in December; and, towards the middle, the graſs grows green, and the flowers bloom in it; green peas, young radiſhes, large brocoli, and other vegetables are ſold in the middle of January, in which month the groves are full of oranges. The ſummer with a perpendicular ſun and continued drought is intolerable. Swimming is the univerſal practice; and ſnow is purchaſed in pennyworths by

* *Kartaſi*, the name of the ſour pomegranate, proves that it is a fruit of Carthaginian origin, reſembling the other pomegranate, which the Romans called *punica mala*. (p. 2.)

the

the labourer. The wind called *Samum* approaches like the hot air which iſſues from an oven, about once a year, for about an hour; and the thermometer riſes immediately to an extraordinary heat; and when Count Borch was in Sicily, it reached 38½ of Reaumur's thermometer. Among the buildings at Palermo, the Viceroy's palace claims precedence, having been the abode of Roger, the valiant Norman, who drove out the Saracens, but employed Arabian artiſts to decorate this building, the chapel of which is ſtill adorned with Arabic inſcriptions. The librarian of the ſenator Angelini had prepared a deſcription of it for the preſs*. A Latin inſcription at the entrance ſays, that in 1142, at the command of Roger, a *time-piece* was made, which confirms the opinion, that thoſe machines owe their origin to the Arabians. The cathedral was built in the 12th century, when the Arabians were in poſſeſſion of Sicily; and appears like the Arabian moſques and caravanſeries in Hodges' Indian Views. In it was buried Frederick II. whoſe body on the opening of his porphyry tomb was found after 500 years as freſh as if alive, and deſcribed by Cardini, whoſe account is epitomized in the Introduction to Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. p. lxxxii. Drums are uſed to proclaim feſtivals inſtead of bells. Bagpipers come into church in the middle of maſs, and blow their inſtruments. At Madrid may be ſeen canary birds in cages upon the high altar, which, as ſoon as the muſic commences, begin a loud cry, entirely diſcordant with the orcheſtra. At Palermo nuns are ſeen looking from the ſecond floor of a building, where the firſt floor is occupied by men. Youthful nuns are ſeen in carriages, or, under pretence of indiſpoſition, live in the houſes of their relations; ſtand in the balconies; and frequently enter into lively and even gallant converſations, till they obtain their ſecularization, and from the cloiſter paſs into the marriage bed. There are in Palermo alone 22 nunneries. Two-wheeled carriages, let for hire, ſlip through the ſtreets through the thickeſt crowds. Sedan chairs are as often uſed to carry dead corpſes to the grave unconcealed, as living perſons. Straw ſeats* are let to hire in churches; and the raggedeſt of the commonalty attend in the churches only to hear the muſic, and diſappear before it is half finiſhed. The ſtreets ſwarm after dark with ſuch ragged beggars, crying piteouſly, unheeded. Murders are common, and thoſe who commit them paſs unpuniſhed. On an elevated turret of the palace has lately been erected an obſervatory, but its horizon is not expanded on all ſides. From it Hack obſerved the comet 1798. The women are of middle ſtature, weak-ſighted, with coal-black or cheſnut-brown hair, black fiery eyes, and regular features. A ſlender ſhape, a full boſom, and a Grecian profile give the gazer an idea at the preſent day of that beauty which ſerved Praxiteles and Polycletus for models, and inſpired Acis with a paſſion for Galatea. They are educated in cloiſters till marriageable, frequently at 12; and become grandmothers at 30; and there are no young women ſervants. The only language which they learn beſides their own is a little French, and they read only their own writers and poets. The piano forte and guitar are their muſical inſtruments; and the melody of their ſongs ſounds like the Aſiatic ſtyle in the tone which is called technically *mol*. Their heads are never covered, except by a black veil when they go out. Silk ribbons or flowers are interwoven in their hair, and round their waiſts a light corſet, and over their necks amber or coral. The remainder of their dreſs is after the German or French faſhion. The fineſt muſlin with embroidery, point lace, gold chains, medallions, and trinkets from London and Paris ſet off their charms. Their deportment, their dancing, their attitudes diſplay ſomething attractively elegant; they reſemble the mimic graces of Lady Hamilton, which Rehberg at Naples has ſo well repreſented. Their converſation is lively; and, as their countenance is accompanied ſometimes by a ſoft languiſhment, at others by playful ſmiles, and frequently by vivid flaſhes of fancy, the tone of their voice is enchanting, and their preſence perpetually enlivens ſociety.—Many Arabian monuments and inſcriptions

* This will be the third royal chapel that has been entitled to a profeſſed deſcription. Our own St. Stephen's was the ſecond; and of the *ci devant Sainte Chapelle* at Paris we ſhould be obliged to any correſpondent who can procure us a copy, as we have formerly ſeen a review of it. ED.

* Perhaps *baſſocks*; or, as called in ſome places, *baſſes*. EDIT.

inſcriptions remain in Palermo. Cufic gold and ſilver coins are every day engraved; and Arabian diplomas are preſerved in the eccleſiaſtical archives of this and other cities of Sicily; but the Sicilian writers lament the deſtruction of many Arabian writings by the Inquiſition, ſo that no hiſtory remains of the Saracens while reſident here. An Arabian palace, called *Azziza*, near Palermo is thought one of the objects moſt worthy of notice. The view of the ſea is beautifully grand and diverſified. The two theatres are well regulated, and furniſhed with well-delineated characters, inſtead of low pantomime or refined ſatire; but the clerical character is too much introduced on the ſtage. No crowds about the theatres, or danger of pickpockets, though the inhabitants are calcula ed at 70,000. Little regard is paid to foreign compoſitions, or even to foreign languages. The *improviſatore* have ſuch a command of language, that they can return *extempore* an anſwer in rhyme to any ſubject propoſed to them, and with a ſplendour of ideas and images conveyed in the moſt flowing language. Fencing matches are frequently exhibited, and more attended to than the beſt dancers. A ſmall theatre is erected in ſummer near the ſea, where men are dreſſed as women, but no *caſtrati* perform female characters; and mountebanks keep the people early in the morning from their occupations. At Palermo one muſt frequently wait a week before the arrival of a ſingle veſſel from the continent. The packet-boat comes from Naples every three weeks. Meſſina has been rebuilt quite regularly ſince the earthquake, and become one of the moſt beautiful cities in Europe, provided with moſt commodious hotels arranged according to the French and Engliſh faſhion, and with a convenient theatre; while Palermo has ſtill an antique appearance, the houſes are built in an awkward, top-heavy ſtyle, with clumſy iron balluſtrades at the windows, and without a ſingle tolerable inn: it is alſo extremely dirty, like Madrid; and is quite after the Spaniſh faſhion. The other amuſements are commerce and baſſet, and billiards, races of horſes without riders, bull fights, and promenades in the Flora or flower garden, or on the ſea ſhore. Among proofs that Sicily is not ſufficiently enlightened, our author brings the ſhort ſpace of half an hour for hanging, the burial of a young woman who had recently expired, the neglect of perſons drowned and of electricity, and the want of inns and travelling machines, which in the Neapolitan territory are no better. We are here told that Hakert travelled lately from Naples to copy the ſublime proſpects which ſurround the magnificent theatre at Taormina. The language of Sicily differs from that of Naples and Italy, and has a mixture of Arabic. "The Italian language owes its profuſion of vowels to that of the Sicilians, and to thoſe vowels it is alſo indebted for its ſweet and melodious ſound; for that offiſpring of the Latin ſhould, like her ſiſters the Spaniſh, the French, and the Wallachian, be terminated by conſonants. But in the court of Frederick II. when the Arabic was the learned language of Sicily, it received thoſe vowels which ſound ſo well in the dialogue of the Koran." p. 94. The earlieſt of the Italian poets were from Sicily; and, according to the teſtimony of Dante and Petrarch, were denominated Sicilians. Count Caglioſtro was a native of Palermo, and as great a cheat as the Syracuſan banker, who cheated Cicero's friend Canius; (Offic. III. c. 14.) and Vella is a more recent inſtance. (See our vol. LIX. p. 158, and vol. LXII. p. 903, and more traits of his impoſture in this book.) Among the ſolemnities of Palermo, that on the feſtival of St. Roſalia deſervedly maintains the firſt place: the general illuminations which follow upon it are wonderful. A ſimilar ceremony is diſplayed in Conſtantinople when a *Donanmaw* is celebrated with illuminations for five, ſix, or ſeven nights, cloſed with a grand proceſſion of the Sultan on horſeback and his whole court. In the vaults of the Capuchins at Palermo, as at Rome, is a gallery of dead bodies; monks are there placed in an erect poſture, covered with their *capuches*, their beards ſtill pendant, and their perſons ſtill preſerving the original form. The wall is ſymmetrically ſet with human bones; and the front of the altar is compoſed of teeth, ſtrikingly reſembling the Moſaic pavement of Pompeii. "The corpſe is extended upon a kind of iron grate, where it remains ſix months over a ſwiftly gliding water, by whoſe rapid circulation of air it becomes perfectly dried: they then clothe it, and place it in a niche, on which is affixed the

the name of the perſon ſo preſerved, and the date of his death*. I once ſaw at Florence that ſingular repreſentation of the diſſolution of the human frame, which is there preſerved in wax-work. It was executed in the time of Ferdinand II. of the houſe of Medici, and is known by the name of *lo Sfaſcello*†. It is impoſſible for anything of the kind to be more perfect: the correctneſs of the execution, the ſelection of colours, and the perfect proportion of all the parts render that model, as well as its companion, which repreſents the plague, chef d'œuvres. Theſe extraordinary works of the Abate Lumbo, their artificer, were again purchaſed by the Grand Duke of Tuſcany at a conſiderable expence, his father, the emperor Leopold, having made them a preſent to his archiater, Dr. Laguaſius. The public burial-place at Palermo is alſo remarkable. It forms a ſpecies of calendar, and every day in the year has its particular grave, where thoſe who die on it are buried. The ſpace allotted to each body is of an equal ſize. They form regular rows each month; and the burier may reckon the days by the number of the graves. There are likewiſe at Palermo places for the dead of a more antient deſcription. In 1785, catacombs were diſcovered out of the gate of Oſſuna, like thoſe of St. Sebaſtian at Rome; but, as the corpſes had their faces turned to the Eaſt, with Punic inſcriptions affixed to them like thoſe of Malta, Eryx, and Mozia, it is not doubted by Prince Torremuzza, that they were graves of the Carthaginians. Thoſe of the Greeks are ſtill more extraordinary. There may be contemplated thoſe exquiſite Greek vaſes, which have been erroneouſly conſidered as Etruſcan, but are now proved to be of Grecian manufacture, having not only Greek inſcriptions, but being alſo preciſely ſimilar to thoſe which the Engliſh Graves and Paars found recently at Athens, and in the iſland of Milo. There are alſo graves of the Saracens, with inſcriptions in the Carmatic characters."

The general character of ſociety is not ſo free at Palermo as at Naples; yet the inhabitants of Sicily are neither haughty nor reſerved. The Engliſh, who ſpeak ſparingly, and pay liberally, are peculiarly favoured with attention whenever they viſit it. News is a long time coming from the Continent; and the papers are much reſtricted. Literary journals are concluded. Literary information is very ſcantily diſtributed; the little they do publiſh is on the great ſubject of literature. Yet even the ladies were heard to reaſon on Vella's different MSS.; and, though they ſcarcely underſtood a ſyllable of the ſubject, yet, from the ſcarcity of other topicks, they not only attempted to inveſtigate but to judge the ſubject, and formed two parties, till the Biſhop of Aleppo arrived from Rome and pronounced Vella an impoſtor. The country round Palermo is a circumſcribed horizon and high mountains, on which every evening ſignals are given by blazing flambeaux; and under their bare ſurface are concealed all kinds of ſhells and marine productions, and foſſil bones. The preſence of the King of Naples in his Sicilian territory, however the neceſſity of his journey may be lamented as ſpringing from political cauſes, ſtill may be of great advantage in remedying or exterminating many political evils; ſuch as the number of banditti monks and friars and lawyers, want of population and cultivation, and ſecurity from invaſion, and undiſciplined military.

* D'Orville.

† Greek, Εφιαλος, *mortificatio, gangræna.* EDIT.

119. *The Works of Sir* William Jones; *and the* Aſiatic *Annual Regiſter*, &c. &c.
(Continued from p. 347.*)*

SIR William Jones, in his ſixth Diſcourſe to the Aſiatic Society, takes notice of the ruins of Perſepolis; the ſtyle of which, he juſtly obſerves, is very different from that of the Hindû architecture, which he endeavours to account for upon the hypotheſis, that the Hindûs migrated from Irân, and that thoſe buildings had been erected ſubſequent to the period of their emigration; an hypotheſis which we conceive to be more ſpecious than ſolid, but which we ſhall not now ſtop to inveſtigate.

Of the ſciences and arts of the antient Perſians he obſerves, "that, though there be ſome looſe accounts regarding them, *no complete evidence of them ſeems to exiſt.*"

The ſeventh Diſcourſe treats of the Chineſe; reſpecting whom he confines himſelf to a philoſophical enquiry into their origin, which he traces to the ſame ſource as that of the Hindûs. And he obſerves, in our opinion with the moſt perfect accuracy, that the

Buddha

Buddha of the Hindûs was unquestionably the *Foe* of China. There is indeed sufficient evidence now in our possession to justify us in saying without reserve, that the religion of the Chinese and Japanese is, with a few inconsiderable exceptions, the same in its principles as that of the avowed followers of *Buddha* in the island of Ceylon, in the Pegue or Burman empire, in Siam, and in Butan and Thibet. This religion is supposed to have been introduced into China about the first century of the Christian æra.

"Previous to which period," says Sir William, "they had an antient system of ceremonies and superstitions, which the government and philosophers appear to have encouraged, and which has an apparent affinity with some parts of the oldest Indian worship."—"As to the religious opinions of Confucius and his followers, a notion may be gleaned from the fragments of their works translated by Couplet: they professed a firm belief in the Supreme God, and demonstrated his being and providence from the beauty and perfection of the celestial bodies, and the wonderful order of Nature, in the whole fabrick of the visible world. From this belief they deduced a system of ethicks, which the philosopher sums up in a few words: 'He,' says Confucius, 'who shall be fully persuaded that the Lord of Heaven governs the universe, who shall in all things choose moderation, who shall perfectly know his own species, and so act among them that his life and manners may conform to his knowledge of God and man, may be truly said to discharge all the duties of a sage, and to be far exalted above the common herd of the human race."

In the eighth Discourse he takes a wide survey of the Borderers, Mountaineers, and Islanders of Asia. He commences in the Red Sea; and, after making some remarks on the Abyssinians, and paying a just compliment to the talents and accuracy of the celebrated Mr. Bruce, he encircles all Asia, observing the characters, languages, and religions, of the inhabitants of its principal islands and mountains; and concludes with a general description of the antient Greeks and Phrygians, and of the islanders in the Mediterranean.

His ninth Discourse, *On the Origin of Families and Nations*, forms a general corollary to the foregoing Dissertations, and is certainly the most ingenious, and not the least learned or finished, of his lucubrations on Asiatic literature.

Asiatic history, civil and natural, is the subject of his tenth Discourse. He informs us, with strict truth, "that all our historical researches have confirmed the *Mosaic* accounts of the primitive world." Respecting India, he says,

"That no Hindû nation but the Cashmirians have left us regular histories in their antient language; but that from Sanscrêt literature we may still collect some rays of historical truth. The numerous *Purânas* and *Itihâsas*, or poems mythological and heroic, are completely in our power; and from them we recover some disfigured but valuable pictures of antient manners and governments; while the popular tales of the Hindûs, in prose and verse, contain fragments of history; and even in their dramas we may find as many real characters and events as a future age might find in our own plays, if all histories of England were, like those of India, to be irrecoverably lost."

He then observes,

"That the first Purâna contains an account of the deluge, between which and the Mahommedan conquests, the history of genuine Hindû government must of course be comprehended. That as to the modern history of India, which commences with the Mogul conquests, we have ample accounts in Persian from *Ali of Yezd*, from the translations of Turkish books composed by some of the conquerors, and from *Gholaum Hussain*. From all these materials," says Sir William, "and from *these alone*, a perfect history of India might be collected by any studious man, who had a competent knowledge of *Sanscrêt*, *Persian*, and *Arabic*."

Having enlarged a good deal on these important topicks, he gives a sketch of the geography, chronology, and natural history, of Asia; on all of which he throws a new and clear light, which cannot fail of ultimately conducting us to the fountains of truth.

He concludes with the following remarks on the mechanical arts, which merit the peculiar attention of politicians and merchants:

"Europeans enumerate more than two hundred and fifty mechanical arts, by which the productions of Nature may be variously prepared for the convenience and ornament of life; and the *Silpasâstra* (a Hindû work on the subject) reduce them to sixty-four, yet *Abul Fazel* (the celebrated author of the *Ayin Akbarry*), had been assured, that the Hindûs reckoned three hundred arts and sciences: now, their sciences being comparatively few, we may conclude, that they anciently practised at least as many useful arts as ourselves. Several Pandits have

have informed me, that the treatiſes on art, which they call *Upavèdas*, and believe to have been inſpired, are not ſo entirely loſt, but that conſiderable fragments of them may be found at Benares; and they certainly poſſeſs many popular works on that intereſting ſubject. The manufacturers of ſugar and indigo have been well known in theſe provinces for more than two thouſand years; and we cannot entertain a doubt, that their Sanſcrêet books on dying and metallurgy contain very curious facts, which might indeed be diſcovered by accident, in a long courſe of years, but which we may ſoon bring to light, by the help of Indian literature, for the benefit of manufacturers and artiſts, and conſequently of our nation, who are intereſted in their proſperity."

The eleventh and laſt diſcourſe, which Sir Wm. J. delivered about ſix weeks before his death, was on the Philoſophy of the Aſiatics, of which he gives a very full and copious account.

Theſe Diſcourſes muſt be eſteemed the moſt valuable of all Sir Wm. Jones's writings. Taken collectively, they add largely to the ſtock of general knowledge; for they contain a variety of new and curious materials, whereby the philoſopher may illuſtrate the hiſtory of man, and the politician may advance the wealth, proſperity, and happineſs of nations. As to the ſtyle of theſe diſſertations, it is always eaſy, flowing, perſpicuous, and highly claſſical; ſometimes riſing into eloquence, and never ſinking into tameneſs; yet it is occaſionally tedious, owing to an extreme amplification of the periods.

The next Tract in the firſt volume of Sir Wm. Jones's works is a Diſſertation on the Orthography of Aſiatic Words, in Roman letters; a ſubject that ought to be ſtrictly attended to by ſtudents in Oriental literature, as the caprice ſhewn by different writers in ſpelling Aſiatic words has occaſioned great confuſion and many miſtakes.

His next Diſſertation is on the Gods of *Greece*, *Italy*, and *India*; wherein he enters into a moſt learned and ingenious inveſtigation to prove the affinity between the ſyſtems of Polytheiſm that prevailed among the Greeks and Romans, and the popular worſhip of the Hindûs; and moreover to ſhew that, in fact, they reſembled the ſtrange religions of Egypt, China, Perſia, Phrygia, Phenicia, Syria, and *perhaps* ſome of the iſlands and Northern kingdoms of *America*: that as to the Gothic ſyſtem which prevailed in the Northern regions of Europe, it was not *merely ſimilar* to thoſe of Greece and Italy, but almoſt the ſame in another dreſs, with an embroidery of images apparently Aſiatic. He then draws a curious parallel between the Gods of the *Indian* and European heathens, and infers from it, that a connexion actually ſubſiſted between the old idolatrous nations of Egypt, India, Greece, and Italy, "*long before they emigrated to their ſeveral ſettlements*, and conſequently before the birth of MOSES; but that the truth of this propoſition in no degree affects the truth and ſanctity of the Moſaic hiſtory, which, if confirmation were neceſſary, it would rather tend to confirm." He concludes this diſſertation with the following remarks, which we know to be founded in truth, and which the zealous advocates for the propagation of the Chriſtian faith would do well to read with attention.

"As to the general extenſion," ſays he, "of our pure faith in Hinduſtân, there are at preſent many ſad obſtacles to it. The *Muſſulmans* are already a ſort of heteradox Chriſtians: they are Chriſtians, if Locke reaſons juſtly; becauſe they firmly believe his immaculate conception, divine character, and miracles of the MESSIAH; but they are heteradox, in denying vehemently the character of Son, and his equality, as God with the Father, of whoſe unity and attributes they entertain and expreſs the moſt awful ideas; while they conſider our doctrine as perfect blaſphemy, and inſiſt that our copies of the Scriptures have been corrupted both by *Jews* and *Chriſtians*. It will be inexpreſſibly difficult to undeceive them, and ſcarce poſſible to diminiſh their veneration for Mahommed or Alî, who were both very extraordinary men, and the ſecond, a man of unexceptionable morals: the Koran ſhines indeed with a borrowed light, ſince moſt of its beauties are taken from our Scriptures; but it has great beauties, and the Muſſulmans will not be convinced that they were borrowed. The Hindû, on the other hand, would readily admit the truth of the Goſpel; but they contend that it is perfectly conſiſtent with their *Saſtras*: the Deity, they ſay, has appeared innumerable times, in many parts of this world, and of all worlds, for the ſalvation of his creatures; and though we adore him in one appearance, and they in others, yet we adore, they ſay, the ſame God, to whom our ſeveral worſhips, though different in form, are equally acceptable, if

if they be ſincere in ſubſtance. We may aſſure ourſelves, that neither *Muſſulmans* nor *Hindûs* will ever be converted by any miſſion from the Church of Rome, or from any other Church; and the only human method, *perhaps*, of cauſing ſo great a revolution, will be to tranſlate into *Sanſcrêet* and *Perſian*, ſuch chapters of the Prophets, particularly of Iſaiah, as are indiſputably evangelical, together with one of the Goſpels, and a plain prefatory diſcourſe, containing full evidence of the very diſtant ages in which the predictions themſelves, and the hiſtory of the Divine Perſon predicted, were ſeverally made public; and then quietly to diſperſe the work among the well educated natives; with whom, if in due time it failed of producing very ſalutary fruit by its natural influence, we could only lament more than ever the ſtrength of prejudice, and the weakneſs of unaſſiſted reaſon."

An Inquiry into the chronology of the Hindûs comes next; and our author fathoms the ſubject with great depth of learning as well as with ſingular ability.

A moſt learned and ſcientific Diſſertation on the Antiquity of the *Indian Zodiack* follows the above inquiry; and he has demonſtrated, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, in confutation of the opinion maintained by the ingenious *M. Montúcla*, "that the Indian diviſion of the *Zodiack* was not borrowed from the *Greeks* or *Arabs*, but has been known by the Hindûs from time immemorial, and was probably invented by the firſt progenitors of that race, before diſperſion."

His next Tract is on the literature of the Hindûs, in which he gives a ſuccinct account of the principal books extant among them, taken from a Sanſcrêet book, intituled, *A View of Learning*, communicated to him by a learned *Pandit*. To this account he has ſubjoined an intereſting commentary, ſhewing the progreſs which the Brâhmans have made both in *practical* and *ſpeculative* knowledge.

(To be continued.)

120. Pien Hoe Ye; *Of lateral Lines, an Interpretation; or, An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the* Chineſe; *with an Analyſis of their antient Symbols and Hieroglyphics; continued from p. 343.*

HAVING noticed Dr. Hager's publication in our laſt with ſome degree of jocularity, we ſhall give the learned author an opportunity of ſpeaking for himſelf by a few extracts from his work; premiſing that he diffidently requeſts "indulgence for the inaccuracies of ſtyle in a language acquired in foreign countries, and which a reſidence of twelve months in England has not been ſufficient to bring to perfection." (p. iv.)

The characters being written from right to left, the inſcription in p. 343, (where for *Tiſſing* read *Titſingh,*) is *verbatim* thus: "*Xang* of ſuperior, *Pin* quality, *hi* laſting, *chun* fragrant."

"*Fo-hi*, the firſt emperor of China, (who is not to be confounded with *Foe*, the religious ſect of India, otherwiſe called *Budha*,) is commonly ſaid to have been the firſt inventor of writing in China; for, until his time, *knotted cords* were uſed amongſt the Chineſe; as they alſo were amongſt the *Peruvians*, when America was firſt diſcovered, and ſtill are in *Chile*, where, inſtead of letters, cords of different colours and knots are ſent, to indicate the buſineſs intended. Theſe are called, as in Peru, *Quipu*." (p. v.)

"As the Chineſe *Abacus* was chiefly employed for the ſake of counting money, it is no wonder if the Chineſe *tung-cien*, the only coins which, from time immemorial, the Chineſe uſe, and, like the abacus, are reckoned by tens and multiples of tens, contrary to the coins of all other nations, the Japaneſe excepted, have in the middle a hole, which ſerves to ſtring them together by tens, or multiples of tens, on a ſort of packthread, for counting, after the manner of the ſliding beads of the Chineſe abacus, and the *knotted cords* of the earlieſt times. It is remarkable that the antient Roman abacus, as exhibited by *Velſerus* and *Pignorius*, ſhould be found ſo ſimilar to the Chineſe, as already has been obſerved by *La Loubere*, and ſhewn a century back in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* by a fellow of that learned ſociety; who, however, was deceived in believing that the Chineſe uſed to reckon from the left to the right; contrary to what is aſſerted by *Martinez* the jeſuit, and others. There is not only this ſtriking reſemblance between the inſtrument for reckoning of the Chineſe and the Romans, but, what is ſtill more curious, a great ſimilarity exiſts alſo between the Chineſe and Roman numerals. The Romans, contrary to the cuſtom of the Hebrews, and of the Greeks, expreſſed their numbers *one, two, three*, not by the firſt letters of the alphabet, but by I II III. The Chineſe expreſs them under the ſame form; but as in writing, contrary to the practice of the Romans, they obſerve a perpendicular order." (p. x—xii.)

"The antient character by which the Chineſe expreſſed *five* is X, or *ten*, between two lines; indicating, as it were, by

by it, that the number ten is divided in two. But what is more ſingular, and ſeems ſcarcely to be a mere accident, is, that the three chief Roman cyphers I V X, or *one, five*, and *ten*, are denoted in Chineſe by the ſame ſounds." (p. xiii.)

"The antient game of the Greeks, ſuppoſed to have been invented by *Palamedes*, antecedent to the ſiege of Troy, has evident ſimilarity to the Chineſe *Cheſs*. The *five lines*, inſtead of ſquares, the ἱερὰ γραμμὴ, or *ſacred boundary*, the *five* ψῆφοι, or *pebbles*, all exactly agree with the cheſs of the Chineſe." (p. xvi.)

"Dictionaries, when expreſſed with European characters, do not begin with A, the firſt letter of our alphabet, nor with B, the ſecond, the Chineſe not having a ſingle term commencing with either; they muſt begin then with CA, as the firſt word of the 350 Chineſe monoſyllables: and *Sir William Jones* was miſtaken, when he wrote at the beginning of a Chineſe dictionary expreſſed in European letters (now in the library of the *Royal Society*), it was a pity that it was not complete, upon ſeeing the firſt page commence with CA. This, as well as the ſubſequent Chineſe conſonants, has its appertaining vowel always underſtood, as in the ſyllabic alphabets of *India*, *Tibet*, and *Ava*, and contrary to thoſe *Mongols*, of whom *Bayer* aſſerts, that, in a new and ſingular way, they uſed only vowels in writing. The pronunciation of the Chineſe words is uſually expreſſed after the Portugueze method, it having been introduced by the Portugueze miſſionaries, who were the firſt viſitors of China. It differs from the Engliſh principally in this, that the Portugueſe *X* correſponds to *ſh*, whilſt the ſeveral vowels preſerve their native ſound." (p. lxxiv.)

A paradox of Mr. Raſpe, inſerted in Taſſie's Catalogue, is ſhewn to be futile.

The analyſis of the Symbols, &c. can only be deſcribed by engraving.

121. Old Nick: *a Satirical Story. In Three Volumes. By the Author of* "A Piece of Family Biography.

WE have read theſe volumes with much pleaſure, as they poſſeſs a ſpirit of humour and ſatire which agreeably reminds us of thoſe maſters of the human heart in that ſtyle of writing, Fielding and Smollett. To ſay that the preſent author will, throughout his production, bear advantageouſly a compariſon with them, it is not our intention to aſſert; but he certainly has approached more nearly to their manner, in ſketching characters, narrating adventures, and ſuſtaining converſations, than any writer that has fallen under our notice ſince their time. We think, however, that a more agreeable (if not a more taking) *title* might have been adopted: there are readers, we believe, who would throw the work aſide from this very circumſtance, though the Author, no doubt, thought it a DEVILISH good hit.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The ſuperb gold medal, ſtruck on the birth of the preſent King of SWEDEN, and by him preſented to the Rev. Sir HERBERT CROFT, bart. ſhall certainly appear in our next; with the well-written Letter of Gen. WOLFE to Sir CHA. SAUNDERS; J. G.; &c.

Our Readers will be glad to hear that Mrs. Weſt, author of the Tale of the Times, &c. will very ſpeedily favour the publick with "Letters on the moſt important Subjects, addreſſed to a Young Man on his firſt Entrance into Life;" which are to be dedicated to the Biſhop of Dromore.

CURIOSITAS wiſhes for an explanation of a cuſtom obſerved by the Univerſity of Cambridge towards the judge who comes to their aſſize. As ſoon as he has opened his commiſſion, the vice-chancellor and proctors wait upon him, and the former preſents a parcel containing ſix pair of gloves, which the judge accepts, and gives to his marſhal.

A CORRESPONDENT particularly wiſhes to aſcertain the father of that William Taſwell, who was M. A. of Chriſt Church June 19, 1734, and rector of Wootton-under-edge.

TYPICUS will be obliged to any of our theological correſpondents who can inform him where he may obtain any publication on the ſubject of Scripture *Types* and *Antitypes*, comparing them together.

Much as we "tender the intereſts of the Church of England;" and with every poſſible reſpect for the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, we have no wiſh to be in his cuſtody; which we certainly ſhould be, were we to publiſh the furious attack on a popular Biſhop (grounded on the application of Dan. xii. 3, in the London Review, July 1800, p. 45,) which we have received from an old and very reſpectable Correſpondent at Mancheſter.

AN OLD FRIEND would be obliged to any of Mr. Urban's literary correſpondents who will favour him with a poetic tranſlation of the following lines of the poet Santecque, ſpeaking of an Hypocrite:

"IL paroît ſi devôt, que, même d'aſſez près,
Quelquefois on l'a pris pour l'Abbé Deſ-marets:
Il contrefait des yeux qu'on ne voit qu'à la Trappe;
Il n'eſt point de joli que ce fourbe n'attrape.
Tu ſais bien cependant qu'il eſt plein de fierté,
Jaloux, vindicatif, malin, traître, entêté"

VERSES

VERSES, occasioned by reading the Divine Legation of Moses.

By the Rev. Mr. BANISTER.

TO raise the soul, and captivate the sense,
With all the powers of manly eloquence,
See Warburton arise! whose ample mind,
Enrich'd by learning, and by taste refin'd,
Explor'd the realms of science, and reveal'd
Those truths which pride and bigotry conceal'd.
At his approach illusive phantoms fly,
And those dark clouds which shade the mental eye.
His judgement strong, unravels every maze
Through which the artful Atheist fondly strays, [road,
And leads the soul, from error's dangerous
To pure religion, as first taught by God.
See his bold pen the great designs unfold
Of legislators, fam'd in times of old;
Who all inculcated a first great cause,
Which rules the world by just and equal laws; [breast,
Which points its vengeance at the guilty
And kindly succours virtue when distrest:
Hence sprung the sages' and the poets' dreams,
Of hell's dread empire, and Cocytus' streams,
Of monsters howling thro' the gloom of night,
Of spectres wan, who wicked souls affright,
And all the sad variety of pain [main.
Reserv'd for vice, in Pluto's wide do-
Hence too, the heartfelt pleasures virtue yields,
The Atlantic isles, and sweet Elysian fields;
Where spirits blest, now free from care and crime,
Partake of joys celestial and sublime:
Such were the doctrines legislators taught,
By fancy rais'd, on philosophic thought,
The ductile mind through Virtue's paths to lead,
And fill successful Wickedness with dread:
They saw that God was holy, just, and true, [drew;
And thence their schemes of moral duty
But ah! what splendours strike our ravish'd sight; [light:
The God appears, reveal'd in cloudless
E'en Moses self can scarce support the blaze,
And humbler mortals at a distance gaze;
While from the flaming mount the law is giv'n,
Sanction'd by all the Majesty of Heav'n.
Next let the mind pursue the wond'rous plan
Of man's redemption, and the mercies scan
Of God all-gracious; who in every age
Has rais'd the priest and prophet, bard and sage;
The moral duties to unfold, and draw
The human soul to feel Religion's law;
But chief the Prophets, who, their views sublime, [time;
Extend through all the depths of space and
Who mark the rise of empires, and their fall,
And trace the hand of God, directing all.
At length the day, so long foretold, appears,
And heavenly Truth the mists of error clears;
We see reveal'd the Majesty Divine,
And God himself in great Messiah shine!
All doubts remov'd, the soul on Faith relies,
And pants ambitious for its native skies.
Such are thy labours, Warburton, to trace,
From earliest times, the wond'rous works of grace.
Exhausted Egypt spreads her learned stores,
And Greece the treasures of her wisdom pours,
To fill thy vast and comprehensive mind,
And raise that system, thy bold thought design'd;
While Genius sheds its animating ray,
And drives the mists of error far away.
Illustrious man! although my languid lays
Should prove unequal to record thy praise,
Yet shall my soul, with sacred truth its guide,
Admire thy talents, spite of pedant pride,
And all the mean attempts of envious hate;
Which checks that worth it dares not emulate:
And, while thy great example fills my view,
The glorious path thy book points out pursue.

VERSES,

Addressed to the Subscribers and Friends to the Literary Fund, *at their Anniversary Meeting, May* 7, 1801.

1. *Written and recited by* WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, Esq.

WHILE Spring, exulting, owns the genial ray, [May;
And fostering Zephyrs greet the new-born
While, rich in beauty, Nature's gifts invite
Each sense to joy, each feeling to delight;
Say, shall not Bounty's charms display their power,
Bright as the Sun, refreshing as the shower?
Can her celestial influence impart
Less warmth, less rapture, to th' ingenuous heart?
Not all the views that strike our ravish'd eyes, [skies;
Wild woods, enamel'd vales, and azure
Not all the vernal music of the grove,
Th' instinctive melody of artless love;
So charm the fancy, so exalt the mind,
As scenes that melt, that humanize mankind,
As the pure joy Benevolence inspires,
Her conscious energies, her sacred fires:
When o'er this favour'd spot her banners wave, [love.
And mark the band, whose triumph is—to

Lo! when by Fancy wak'd to new delight,
The child of genius wings his daring flight,

Now

Now soars sublime, and spurns the earth below,
Now sinks depress'd, o'erwhelm'd by Want and Woe;
What generous sympathy can soothe his care? [despair?
What hand shall raise him, plung'd in deep
What friend his wounds can heal, his sorrows cheer, [is here:
Revive his drooping hope?—That friend
Hence flow the plenteous streams that comfort give, [live.
Restore his long-lost peace, and bid him

But see (more wretched still), the Bard, or Sage, [in age!
Whose fortune fails, whose genius droops,
His wit, his science, or his lofty lays,
Once gain'd the meed of univers'd praise.
Alas! when Want pursues, when Life declines,
Unheard he suffers, unlamented pines.
Too proud on private bounty to depend,
He shuns the patron; nay, he fears the friend.
How then shall worth like his assert its claim? [shame?
Who shall redress his wrongs, yet spare his
'Tis yours to search in Mis'ry's deep recess,
Unsought to cherish, and unask'd to bless;
Chase pining Want, bid Shame's keen anguish cease,
And Life's eventful drama end in peace.

But why this needless lay?—With fond acclaim, [fame;
Britain now owns, and consecrates your
Where'er true Taste, true Science, greet their friends,
Her heav'nly sway Benevolence extends.
Here then the Muse her anxious toils may close, [pose.
And her fond vot'ries seek their lov'd re-
Propp'd by her zeal, and foster'd by her praise,
Your bounty struggled thro' its infant days—
Henceforth, each fear dispell'd, each danger past,
Firm, independent, it shall reign, and last.
So the fond parent bird, with watchful eyes, [nions rise,
Views her young brood on flutt'ring pi-
Directs their efforts with experienc'd skill,
While yet too weak to soar, or roam at will: [spring,
But when, mature in strength, aloft they
With juster confidence, with firmer wing,
She bids them, on their native pow'rs rely,
And pleas'd beholds them range the boundless sky.

II. *Written and recited by* WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZGERALD, Esq.

POETS were ever poor, the fact's allow'd,
Yet in their poverty they still are proud;
Proud in possession of an envy'd name,
And avaricious of the love of Fame!
But, when a lib'ral patronage has giv'n
A life of ease—the Poet's little Heav'n!
Grateful returns his ardent Muse has shewn,
And cast a lustre on the proudest Throne.
Let France, in happier days, this truth record, [sword;
When letters made more conquests than her
Colbert to Lewis gave a glorious name,
That still is murmur'd by the breath of Fame!
He made his master seem, to Europe's view,
The great Augustus, and Mæcenas too!
Made him the theme of ev'ry Poet's lays,
Who paid his bounty with unbounded praise;
The monarch's favour prone to over-rate,
They felt him gen'rous, and they made him great!
Though provinces were wasted, cities fir'd,
His splendid tyranny was yet admir'd;
France, though oppress'd, was flatter'd still to find
Her polish'd fetters dazzle half mankind;
And, while she view'd the splendour of his throne, [groan!
Forgot her chains, and smother'd ev'ry
Thus poets, to his vices render'd blind,
Secur'd him from the curses of mankind;
Glorious they made the tyrant's reign appear, [stain'd spear.
And wreath'd a laurel round his blood-
Such powers to princely patronage belong!
And such the empire of immortal song!
Yet ostentation was the only spring,
That made a patron of a selfish king.
Your Bounty, though less brilliant to the eye, [sigh.
Seeks out Distress, and checks the Muse's
Like Chatterton, a gifted youth arose
Heir to his genius, and to all his woes!
Like him, by poverty and grief oppress'd,
Peace was a stranger to his tortur'd breast;
Old in adversity, though young in years,
His scanty meal was moisten'd with his tears!
Unknown to Patronage, unknown to Fame,
With fainting steps to you the Wand'rer came;
You rais'd his head, and with parental care
Drove from his heart the dæmon of Despair!
Long may his gratitude inspire his lays,
And make your worth the subject of his praise!
But should an author, with malignant sneer,
Traduce your purpose, yet your friend appear;
If he is poor, who thus belies your plan,
Despise his malice, yet relieve the man:
So shall your bounty in his bosom smart,
And wash in deep remorse his venom'd dart!
When howling Discord, with her serpents fell,
Hopeless of Mischief, seeks her native hell;
When fair-returning Peace shall bless these isles,
And rose-lipp'd Plenty on our harvest smiles!
The great and rich, reliev'd from public care,
Will crowd to rescue genius from despair;
And, while they praise your efforts, will bestow
Still ampler means to succour letter'd woe;

Proud

Proud to reflect, on each revolving year,
That what they give can dry the Muſe's tear;
To Learning's ſons a ray of joy impart,
And cheer with hope the deſolated heart!

My Muſe, before ſhe takes a long adieu
Of praiſe much lov'd!—becauſe beſtow'd by you!
Turns to the Baltic her admiring eyes,
Where Britain's flag in proudeſt triumph flies!—
When Northern foes, with long-engender'd hate,
Thought war-worn England verging to her fate;
Prepar'd to wound her, in misfortune's hour,
With triple force they league againſt her pow'r!
Within their narrow ſtrait they brooding lie,
And dare her naval vengeance to defy.
But England's heroes prove their hopes are vain,
And force the boaſted paſſage of the Dane.
When Glory calls, and Nelſon leads the van,
To bar his way's beyond the pow'r of Man!
For him to fight and conquer are the ſame—
His great hiſtorian, everlaſting Fame!
None can the hero of the Nile withſtand,
Though hoſtile fleets, protected by the land,
Preſent a barrier, that might well diſmay
Nations who cannot boaſt Aboukir's day;
In vain do narrow ſeas our ſhips confine,
Nor leave a ſpace for half the Britiſh line;
Whoſe ſtraining eyes ſtill keep in eager view
The glorious dangers of the gallant few!
In vain on ev'ry ſide the ramparts pour
Tremendous thunder from the hoſtile ſhore;
Triumphant Nelſon gives the dreadful word,
And Denmark ſinks beneath the hero's ſword!
Yet in the hour of Fate the victors ſhew
Reſpect for courage in the vanquiſh'd foe;
And, while from ruin they preſerve the town,
Extended mercy brightens their renown!

III. *Written by* I. D'Israeli, Eſq. *and recited by* Edward Grubb, Eſq.

SERAPH of Earth! lov'd Charity appears,
And drops on human griefs celeſtial tears;
O come! thine eyes of dewy light unfold,
And wave thy treſſes of ethereal gold!
Mark the warm bluſh upon her forehead ſent,
Her hand outſtretch'd, her liſtening head juſt bent!
Hung round her knees a graceful group is ſeen;
She comes, and Famine's blaſted heath looks green!

Her bleſt abodes each little village grace,
And reſtleſs vagrants find a reſting-place;
See where Philanthropy her labour aids,
And opes to felon youths her ſchools and trades!
Lucina there, a ſplendid palace rears,
To calm the future mother's modeſt fears.
Sweet Charity! like Venus 'mid the waves,
Thou walk'ſt in beauty o'er the watery graves,
And, teaching man a Promethéan art,
Bring'ſt fire from Heav'n—or wak'ſt it in his heart!
Within his grate, ſits meagre Worth unpreſs'd,
Nor feels the ſunſhine playing on his breaſt;
Gently thy hand the little debt ſhall lend,
And give the ſocial hearth a Father, Huſband, Friend!

All, all, have felt the publick's anxious care,
And every Briton had a brother's ſhare;
All but the letter'd few—the Bard, the Sage,
Thoſe great contemp'raries of every age!
Who can forgive the preſent, while they truſt
To the late juſtice of ſome gem, or buſt;
Obſcurely beaming, like their midnight oil,
They ſink, with ſlow decay, in ſilent toil.

Yes! while th' immortal page their genius ſpread,
Ev'n then they fainted for a little bread;
Yes! in our country (Freedom's antient choice!)
Want ſtrangled oft the Patriot's feeble voice;
And loud Renown has told of many a name,
The child, at once, of Famine and of Fame!
Ah! on the Preſs we muſe with dread delight,
If they muſt periſh who were born to write!

Bards, in whoſe breaſts, with inſpiration gay,
The Muſes warble, and the Graces play,
Thoſe gifted ſpirits of Aonian birth,
Crouch to the hand of Trade, and bend to Earth!
Or, bluſhleſs, dare the venal cenſer hold,
And barter glory (wretched men!) for gold!
Or bid their Muſe, ſtill flaunt about the town,
The dirty proſtitute of half a crown!

Shall Britiſh genius mourn ſo long, and hide
The Sage's dignity, the Poet's pride?
Ah, better break the unregarded ſigh,
With Butler languiſh, and with Otway die;
With Chatterton, in ſullen vengeance brood;
With Collins, rage in Phrenzy's ireful mood.

From ills like theſe, to ſave the virtuous man,
Patrons of Genius! is your riſing plan!
Ah! ſure the Artiſts of each finer grace;
The lov'd Preceptors of the human race;
All that dear train, whoſe ſtudious hours impart
Th' illumin'd ſpirit, and the moral heart,
Claim from the public hand their mod'rate ſhare;
Yes, 'tis their due!—they made us what we are!
And in a Britiſh audience ſtill we ſee
Their hands are liberal, as their hearts are free;

Long, long endure, by generous ſpirits grac'd,
This feſtival of Charity and Taſte.

IV. *Written and recited by* SAMUEL BIRCH, Eſq.

THIS favour'd iſle of Freedom and Renown,
Which well Humanity may call her own,
Thro' many an age of Fame extended wide,
Has almoſt prov'd that mercy was its pride;
Whoſe ſhrines of pity, tow'ring to the ſkies,
More than its regal palaces ſurprize—
Nor on the public edifice alone
Does ſweet Benevolence inſcribe the ſtone;
But oft with ſtealth to Solitude withdraws,
And, ſelf-approving, ſhuns a world's applauſe. [receſs,
The mountain's height—the foreſt's deep
Her humbler characters alike impreſs.—
No pathleſs wood—no unfrequented wild—
But Gratitude has there ſome glowing child,
Whoſe ſighs like unobſtructed incenſe riſe,
A meek, ſincere, prevailing ſacrifice!
Unſeen, unpitied, Sorrow cannot roam,
For Sympathy will track the ſufferer home.

Wide as Misfortune bids the tear to ſtart,
Or ſilent Anguiſh wrings the human heart;
Broad as the air—and piercing as the ray,
That viſits Nature from the orb of day,
Her good Samaritan is always found,
To miniſter a balm to every wound.

Our pious anceſtors, who ſeem'd to try
What mercy beſt might balance miſery;
By Obſervation and Experience taught,
This godlike virtue near perfection brought.
They ſmooth'd Life's rugged road thro' ev'ry ſtage,
From helpleſs infancy to helpleſs age.

The child that drew, unown'd, the vital air— [care—
Or loſt, thro' Shame or Want, a mother's
Or half-endow'd, as niggard Nature frown'd,
Unbleſt with organs, or of ſight or ſound—
The tender Virgin of enchanting form,
Th' unſhelter'd lily, drench'd by many a ſtorm,
Ere yet matur'd in Beauty's pride it grew,
Attractive only to the ſpoiler's view—
And the poor victim of ſeductive Art,
Whom fatal ſenſibility of heart,
By one falſe ſtep, had doom'd thro' life to rove, [Love—
The houſeleſs wanderer of unhallow'd
The tender mother, and the faithful wife,
Deſpairing of her unborn infant's life,
Whoſe pangs and ſorrow, tho' to all decreed,
By Poverty were multiplied indeed—
The mind ſubdued by melancholy Care—
The ſhiver'd intellect of wild Deſpair—
And crimeleſs Penury, conſtrain'd to dwell
Oppreſſion's captive in ſome diſmal cell—
The ſnow-topt wreck of many a warrior brave, [wave—
Who hurl'd their thunders o'er the diſtant

And pale Diſeaſe, of Life the ling'ring drain,
Thro' all her thouſand images of Pain—
For wants like theſe, they ſome aſylum found: [bound.
Their pious labours knew nor reſt nor
They heap'd what good their bounty could beſtow
On the ſad offſpring of unletter'd woe:—
They ſympathiz'd with ev'ry poor man's lot;—
The Man of Genius was alone forgot.
The ſport of Fate, which Wit to Want allied, [nied.
And where it brain imparted, bread de-
While the poor peaſant could his meal ſupply, [try;—
The rough-hewn ſon of thoughtleſs Induſ-
Who little aſk'd—his ſturdy arm was ſure,
With ſpade or flail that little to procure:
Pale-drooping Science, with precarious toil, [night oil.
Could ſcarce provide her with her mid-
Whoſe heart refin'd, that ſwell'd with many a ſigh,
Or e'er it could conſent to beg, muſt die.
Unſought ſhe never could her need proclaim, [Shame!
Conceal'd, 'twas Agony! but known, 'twas
At length this wretchedneſs attention drew;
The glorious privilege was left for you!
Oh! envied thought! Oh! exquiſite employ! [joy!
Your proud diſtinction—your excluſive
Search not the records or of Greece or Rome [home.
For luxury of thought:—beſt found at
Say, can the glorious deeds their heroes wrought,
Or the ſtern virtues which their Sages taught,
Yield ſuch ſublime exuberant delight,
As warms and ſatisfies the ſoul to-night?

You on the waters caſt your ſcraps of bread,
Which many a ſecret child of merit fed:
You ſaw them not—you truſted what was given, [Heaven.
And your work proſper'd, as approv'd by

So, ere the winter's cold, with liberal hand [land,
The Sower ſtrews in faith the furrow'd
Hid for a while the future treaſure lies,
Till vernal ſhowers and autumnal ſkies
Call forth the ſpringing blade, and ſwell the ear;
The promis'd plenty of the ſmiling year.
The Reapers now the nodding ſheaves enfold, [gold.
Their loaded tops all burniſh'd o'er with
With like ſucceſs your mercy has been ſown; [own.
But the bright harveſt ſhall be all your

THE POET'S GRAVE;

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF BURNS.

YE, who low-bending o'er the tomb
For worth departed ſhed a tear,
Behold,

Behold, cut off in vigorous bloom,
A Scottish Bard repoſes here.

Beneath the mould'ring turf he lies,
Who felt Ambition's gen'rous flame,
Who fickle Fortune could diſpiſe,
And clim'd the proudeſt heights of Fame.

Yet ah! in vain the Muſes ſmil'd,
Not e'en could Genius Fate repel;
Still known thro' life Misfortune's child,
At length in manhood's pride he fell.

Methinks I hear his burſting ſigh *!
I ſee his agony of ſoul,
When haggard ills in Fancy's eye
Uſurp'd calm Reaſon's weak controul!

Then gloomy terrors hope obſcur'd;
He ſaw, by dire deluſion led,
Himſelf in dungeon deep immur'd,
His wife, his children craving bread.

In vain Reflection ſooth'd his grief,
In vain the promis'd years of peace;
Till Heav'n in pity ſent relief,
And bade each earthly ſuff'ring ceaſe.

See now, with ling'ring ſteps and ſlow,
In Sorrow's mournful garb array'd,
The laſt ſad duties friends can ſhew
With martial rites and honours paid †.

Low bow'd with reſignation much
Around the Bard's untimely grave,
A tear bedews each manly cheek,
For pity beſt becomes the brave.

Yet hark! what ſhrieks invade the ear!‡
Ah! whence can ſounds like theſe ariſe;
O God! from yonder roof I hear
A mother's and a widow's cries!

Poor hapleſs babe, in ſorrow born,
Mid ſcenes of agonizing woe,
Not long thus hapleſs, thus forlorn
Shall be thy lot of life below!

Soon freed from ev'ry earthly care
Thy ſpirit wings its way to Heav'n;
Ah! ſpotleſs Cherub, plead that there
Thy father's faults may be forgiven!

O'er frailties here, which Envy pale
Delights to blazon and reprove,
The Muſe ſhall caſt Oblivion's veil—
And Mercy dwells with God above.

For thee 'mid Winter's ſtormy reign,
For thee ſhe weeps when Spring returns;
But when ſhall Genius bloom again,
Or Scotia hail a ſecond BURNS. M.

To a Daughter, on her Birthday, May 26, 1801.

AT length one anxious thought is o'er;
For ISABELL's a child no more:
Sixteen's the age, my deareſt BELL,
As abler Poets ſometimes tell,
When, infant foibles ſwept away,
Reaſon aſſumes its potent ſway,
And, ripening with advancing years,
In native dignity appears.
Yes, BELL, with honeſt pride I ſee
This truth exemplified in thee;
And all a Parent's cares o'erpaid
By charms which grace my lovely maid.
Miſtake me not; you'll hear enough
Of dimples, ſmiles, and ſuch-like ſtuff,
From many an inconſiderate youth;
(Part compliment, though moſtly truth)
The charms I mean are, Innocence;
Sweet temper, unaffected ſenſe;
In pleaſures, lively, temperate, gay;
Harmleſs as lambkins in their play!
Theſe are the beauties that impart
Sweet comfort to a Father's heart;
Who lives to bleſs that Aweful Power
Which, in Misfortune's ſacred hour,
When, all my fondeſt wiſhes croſt,
The Mother of my children loſt,
Left not her orphans in deſpair,
But heard the lorn Survivor's prayer.
A prudent Mother's fondeſt ties
A Siſter's tenderneſs ſupplies;
And, whilſt inſtructive precept warms,
By bright example doubly charms.
Oh, BELL, reward this matchleſs Friend!
Let her attain the wiſh'd-for end;
To ſee your virtues hourly riſe,
To ſee you lovely, happy, wiſe;
Has been a Siſter's fondeſt joy:
Long may it laſt without alloy!
'Tis yours to bleſs her future years,
To ſhare her joys, diſpel her tears;
By every pleaſing art to prove
How ſweet are Gratitude and Love;
And, by Affection's genuine rays,
To chear an aged Father's days!

J. NICHOLS.

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* The ſenſe of his poverty and the approaching diſtreſs of his infant Family preſs'd heavily on Burns as he lay on the bed of death.—And when his reaſon was loſt in delirium, his ideas ran in the ſame melancholy train; the horrors of a jail were continually preſent to his troubled imagination, and produced the moſt affecting exclamations.

† The Gentlemen Volunteers of Dumfries determined to bury their illuſtrious aſſociate with military honours; and every preparation was made to render this laſt ſervice ſolemn and impreſſive.

‡ It was an affecting circumſtance, that, on the morning of the day of her huſband's funeral, Mrs. Burns was undergoing the pains of labour, and that during the ſolemn ſervice we have juſt been deſcribing, the poſthumous ſon of our Poet was born. This infant boy, who received the name of Maxwell, was not deſtined to a long life. He has already become an inhabitant of the ſame grave with his celebrated father.

Dr. Currie's Life of Burns.

Pre.

Premiums offered by the Society, inſtituted at London, *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for the Year* 1801.

To the PUBLIC.

THE chief objects of the SOCIETY are to promote the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, of this kingdom, by giving rewards for all ſuch uſeful Inventions, Diſcoveries, or Improvements, (though not mentioned in this book,) as tend to that purpoſe; and, in purſuance of this plan, the SOCIETY have already expended full FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS, advanced by the voluntary ſubſcriptions of their members, and legacies bequeathed.

The manner in which this money has been diſtributed may be ſeen by applying to the Secretary or other officers of the SOCIETY, at their houſe in the *Adelphi*. The Regiſter of the Premiums and Bounties they have given will ſhew the very great advantages which the Public have derived from this Inſtitution.

The meetings of the SOCIETY are held every *Wedneſday*, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wedneſday* in *October* to the firſt *Wedneſday* in *June*. The ſeveral Committees meet on other evenings in the week during the ſeſſion.

In order ſtill farther to promote the laudable views of this SOCIETY, it may be neceſſary to explain the mode by which its members continue to be elected.

Each member has the privilege, at any weekly meeting of the SOCIETY, of propoſing any perſon who is deſirous to become a member, provided ſuch propoſal is ſigned by three members of the SOCIETY.

Peers of the Realm or Lords of Parliament are, on their being propoſed, immediately ballotted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other perſon propoſing to become a member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the ſame, and properly inſert the name in a liſt, which is to be hung up in the SOCIETY's room until the next meeting; at which time ſuch perſon ſhall be ballotted for; and, if two-thirds of the members, then voting, ballot in his favour, he ſhall be deemed a *perpetual member*, upon payment of *Twenty Guineas* at one payment; or a *ſubſcribing member*, upon payment of any ſum not leſs than *Two Guineas* annually.

Every member is entitled to vote and be concerned in all the tranſactions of the SOCIETY, and to attend and vote at the ſeveral Committees. He has alſo the privilege of recommending two perſons as Auditors, at the weekly meeting of the SOCIETY; and, by addreſſing a note to the Regiſter, of introducing his friends to examine the various models, machines, and productions, in different branches of arts, manufactures, and commerce, for which rewards have been beſtowed; and to inſpect the magnificent ſeries of moral and hiſtorical paintings ſo happily contrived and completed by JAMES BARRY, Eſq. which, with ſome valuable buſts and ſtatues, decorate the Great Room. He has likewiſe the uſe of a valuable Library; and is entitled to the annual Volume of the SOCIETY's Tranſactions.

PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING AND HUSBANDRY.

THE public are requeſted to take notice that the SOCIETY abide by the premiums offered in the 18th volume of their Tranſactions, for the ſetting of acorns, and planting of timber-trees, although ſuch premiums are not here reprinted.

Claſs. 1. FOREST-TREES.

To the perſon who ſhall have incloſed and planted, or ſet, the greateſt number of acres (not leſs than ten) of land, that is incapable of being ploughed, ſuch as the borders of rivers, the ſides of precipices, and any land that has too many rocks, or that is not calculated to repay the expenſe of tillage, owing to the poverty of the ſoil, the ſurface being too hilly, mountainous, or otherwiſe unfit for tillage, with the beſt ſorts of foreſt-trees, namely, oak, Spaniſh cheſnuts, aſh, elm, beech, alder, willow, larch, ſpruce and ſilver fir, with or without ſcreens of Scotch fir, adapted to the ſoil, and intended for timber-trees, between the 1ſt of October, 1801, and the 1ſt of April, 1802, the gold medal.

2. For the ſecond greateſt quantity of land, not leſs than ſeven acres, the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

3. For the third greateſt quantity of land, not leſs than five acres, the ſilver medal. A particular *account* of the methods uſed in making and managing the plantations, the nature of the ſoil, the probable number of each ſort of plants, together with proper *certificates* that they were in a healthy and thriving ſtate two years at leaſt after making the plantation, to be delivered to the SOCIETY on or before the firſt Tueſday in November, 1803.

4. ASCERTAINING THE BEST METHOD OF RAISING OAKS. To the perſon who ſhall

ſhall aſcertain in the beſt manner, by actual experiments, the comparative merits of the different modes of raiſing oaks for timber, either from acorns ſet on land of the foregoing deſcription properly dug or tilled, from acorns ſet by the ſpade or dibble, without digging or tillage, either on a ſmooth ſurface, or among buſhes, fern, or other cover; or from young plants previouſly raiſed in nurſeries, and tranſplanted; regard being had to the expenſe, growth, and other reſpective advantages of the ſeveral methods; the gold medal. The *accounts* and proper *certificates* that not leſs than one acre has been cultivated in each mode, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in November, 1801.

5. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in November, 1802.

6. OSIERS. To the perſon who ſhall have planted, between the 1ſt of October, 1800, and the firſt of May, 1801, the greateſt quantity of land, not leſs than five acres, with thoſe kinds of willows, commonly known by the names of oſier, Spaniard, new-kind, or French, fit for the purpoſe of baſket-makers, not fewer than twelve thouſand plants on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

7. For the ſecond greateſt quantity of land, not leſs than three acres, the ſilver medal, or ten guineas. — *Certificates* of the planting, and that the plants were in a thriving ſtate five months at leaſt after the planting, to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in November, 1801.

8. The ſame premiums are extended one year farther. — *Certificates* to be produced on or before the laſt Tueſday in November, 1802.

*** *The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to certify that the reſpective plantations are properly fenced and ſecured, and particularly to ſtate the condition the plants were in at the time of ſigning ſuch certificate. Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may chooſe to communicate, relative to the methods made uſe of in forming the plantation, or promoting the growth of the ſeveral trees, or any other obſervations that may have occurred on the ſubject, will be thankfully received.*

9. SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER-TREES, AND HEDGE-ROWS. To the perſon who ſhall give to the Society the moſt ſatisfactory account, founded on experience, of the moſt effectual and leaſt expenſive method of ſecuring young plantations of timber-trees, and hedge-rows, from hares and rabbits, as well as ſheep and larger cattle, which at the ſame time ſhall be leaſt ſubject to the depredations of wood-ſtealers, the ſilver medal or twenty guineas. The *accounts* and *certificates* of the efficacy of the method to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in November, 1801.

10. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in November, 1802.

11. PREVENTING THE BLIGHT, OR RAVAGES OF INSECTS, ON FRUIT-TREES AND CULINARY PLANTS. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the moſt effectual method of preventing the blight, or ravages of inſects, on fruit-trees and culinary plants, ſuperior to any hitherto known or practiſed, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in November, 1801.

12. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the ſecond Tueſday in November, 1802.

13. REMOVING THE ILL EFFECTS OF BLIGHTS, OR INSECTS. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the moſt effectual method of removing the ill effects of blights, or inſects, on fruit-trees and culinary plants, ſuperior to any hitherto known or practiſed, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

14. COMPARATIVE TILLAGE. For the moſt ſatisfactory ſet of experiments, made on not leſs than eight acres of land, four of which to be trench-ploughed,* and four to be ploughed in the uſual manner, in order to aſcertain in what caſes it may be adviſeable to ſhorten the operations of tillage, by adopting one trench-ploughing, for the purpoſe of burying the weeds, inſtead of the method, now in common uſe, of ploughing and harrowing the land three or four times, and raking the weeds together and burning them; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that every operation and expenſe attending each mode of culture be fully and accurately deſcribed, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with a circumſtantial account of the appearance of the ſubſequent crops during their growth; and alſo of the quantity and weight of the corn and ſtraw under each mode of culture, or, in caſe of a green crop, the weight

* It is a common practice among gardeners, when they have a piece of very foul land, to dig it two ſpits, or about 18 inches deep, ſhovelling the weeds to the bottom. This they call trenching.

of

of an average sixteen perches be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

15. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT, BROAD-CAST, DRILLED, AND DIBBLED. For the best set of experiments made on not less than twelve acres, four of which to be sown broad-cast, four drilled, and four dibbled, the two latter in equi-distant rows, in order fully to ascertain which is the most advantageous mode of cultivating wheat; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described; and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce of the corn, the weight per bushel, and also of the straw, be produced to the Society, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1803.

16. SPRING-WHEAT. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of spring-wheat, not less than ten acres, the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed; also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding year; together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel; and a sample, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society, on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1802.

It is supposed that sowing wheat early in the spring will not only allow more time to till the land but less for the growth of weeds; thus rendering the wheat as clear as a barley crop, and exhausting the soil much less than autumnal sowing. It may be seen in this volume that the wheat usually sown in autumn may be put into the ground, with great success, so late as February or March, thus giving time to clear the ground from turnips, or to avoid a bad season.

17. BEANS AND WHEAT. To the person who shall have dibbled or drilled, between the 1st of December, 1801, and the 1st of April, 1802, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with beans, in equi-distant rows, and hoed the intervals twice or oftener, and shall have sown the same land with wheat in the autumn of the year 1802; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that an account of the sort and quantity of beans, the time of dibbling or drilling, and of reaping or mowing them, the produce per acre threshed, the expense of dibbling or drilling, hand or horse hoeing, the distance of the rows, and the quality of the soil, together with *certificates* of the number of acres, and that the land was afterwards actually sown with wheat, be produced on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1803.

18. BEANS. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall discover and cultivate, either by the drill or dibbling-method, on not less than five acres, a species of horse-beans or tick-beans, that will ripen their seeds before the 1st of August; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that a particular account of the bean, the cultivation, and the expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel, and a sample of not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1801. It is apprehended that, if a bean should be brought into cultivation with the habits of the hotspur, or other early peas, that it would, in a great measure, escape the danger arising from the collier-insect, or other insects, and allow more time for the farmers to till the land for the subsequent crop of wheat. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1801.

19. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1802.

20. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF TURNIPS. For the best set of experiments made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be sown broad-cast, and four drilled, to ascertain whether it is most advantageous to cultivate turnips by sowing them broad-cast and twice hand-hoeing them, or by drilling them in equi-distant rows and horse-hoeing the intervals; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land, on which the experiments were made, together with the weight of the turnips grown, on a fair average sixteen perches of land, under each mode of culture, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1802.

21. PARSNIPS. To the person who, in the year 1801, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with parsnips, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* of the quantity of land so cultivated, with a particular *account* of the nature of the soil and weight of the produce on sixteen perches, and also of the condition of the cattle or sheep fed with the parsnips, and the advantages resulting from the practice, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1802.

22. ROTATION OF CROPS. To the person who shall, between the 10th of August, 1801, and the 10th of September, 1803, cultivate

cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than sixty acres in the following rotation, viz. 1st, winter-tares; 2d, turnips; and 3d, wheat; and apply the two former crops in the best and most farmer-like manner, to the rearing, supporting, and fattening, cattle and sheep on the land which produced the crops; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

23. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than forty acres; the silver medal, or fifty guineas.

24. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than twenty acres; the silver medal. It is required that every operation and expense be fully described, and that satisfactory *certificates* of the nature and condition of the soil on which the crops have grown, together with an *account* of their appearance, the number and kinds of cattle fed by the two green crops, and, as near as possible, the improved value of the live stock by the consumption of those crops, and also the quantity and weight of the wheat and straw, be produced to the Society on or before the 1st day of March, 1804.

It is presumed that very great advantages will arise to such agriculturists as shall adopt this rotation of crops on a dry soil. They will be enabled, with the addition of a few acres of turnip-rooted cabbage for spring-food, to keep such large flocks of sheep and herds of neat cattle as may secure a sufficient quantity of manure to fertilize their land in the highest degree, and in every situation. It is farther conceived that wheats which will bear sowing in the spring will be particularly suitable for this premium.

25. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be delivered on or before the 1st day of March, 1805.

26. PRESERVING TURNIPS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving turnips perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. — It is required that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process; together with *certificates* that the produce of four acres at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and applied to the feeding of sheep and neat cattle; that the whole were drawn out of the ground before the first day of February, in order to clear the greater part of it previous to its being prepared for corn, and to save the soil from being exhausted by the turnips; and also of the weight of an average sixteen perches of the crop; be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1802.

N. B. *It is recommended to those who may be induced to try the necessary experiments for obtaining this and the following four premiums to consider the method employed for the preservation of potatoes in ridges, (which the growers call pies,) and also the propriety of adopting a similar method in cases where they are previously frozen. It is supposed that, in the latter instance, the addition of ice or snow, and the construction of the ridges upon a large scale, may be sufficient to preserve the freezing temperature till the vegetables are wanted for the use of cattle or sheep, at which time they may be thawed by immersion in cold water, and the rot which a sudden thaw produces may be prevented.*

27. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

28. PRESERVING CABBAGES. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving drum-headed cabbages perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

29. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, *Cl.* 26. And the *accounts* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1802.

30. PRESERVING CARROTS, PARSNIPS, OR BEETS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving carrots, parsnips, or beets, perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, *Cl.* 26. and the *accounts* to be delivered in, on, or before, the first Tuesday in November, 1802.

31. PRESERVING POTATOES. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving potatoes, two or more years, perfectly sound, without vegetating, and in every other respect fit for the purpose of sets and the use of the table, and, consequently, of supporting and fattening cattle; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required, that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, with *certificates* that one hundred bushels, at the least, have been preserved according to the method described, and that one or more bushels of the same potatoes have been set, and produced a crop without any apparent diminution of their vegetative power; and also that they have been used at table with entire satisfaction to the person who eat of them, together with a sample of one bushel, be sent to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

32. MAKING

32. MAKING MEADOW-HAY IN WET WEATHER. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt and cheapeſt method, ſuperior to any hitherto practiſed, of making meadow-hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expenſe attending the proceſs, with not leſs than fifty-ſix pounds of the hay; and *certificates* that at leaſt the produce of ſix acres of land has been made according to the method deſcribed, and that the whole is of equal quality with the ſamples; to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

33. HARVESTING CORN IN WET WEATHER. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt and cheapeſt method, ſuperior to any hitherto practiſed, of harveſting corn in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expenſe attending the proceſs, with not leſs than two ſheaves of the corn, and *certificates* that at leaſt the produce of ten acres has been harveſted according to the method deſcribed, and that the whole is of equal quality with the ſamples, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

34. ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND. To the perſon who ſhall produce to the Society the moſt ſatisfactory ſet of experiments to aſcertain the due proportion of the ſeveral component parts of arable land, in one or more counties in Great Britain, by an accurate analyſis of it; and who, having made a like analyſis of ſome poor land, ſhall, by comparing the component parts of each, and thereby aſcertaining the deficiencies of the poor ſoil, improve a quantity of it, not leſs than one acre, by the addition of ſuch parts as the former experiments ſhall have diſcovered to be wanting therein, and therefore probably the cauſe of its ſterility; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that the manurings, ploughings, and crops, of the improved land, be the ſame after the improvement as before; and that a minute *account* of the produce in each ſtate, of the weather, and of the various influencing circumſtances, together with the method made uſe of in analyſing the ſoils, be produced, with proper *certificates* and the chemical reſults of the analyſis, which are to remain the property of the Society, on or before the laſt Tueſday in November, 1802.

It is expected that a quantity, not leſs than ſix pounds, of the rich, of the poor, and of the improved ſoils, be produced with the *certificates*.

35. IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE. For the moſt ſatisfactory *account* of the beſt method of improving any of the following ſoils, being land lying waſte or uncultivated, viz. clay, gravel, ſand, chalk, peat-earth and bog, verified by experiments on not leſs than fifty acres of land; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

36. For the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than thirty acres, the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the land before ſuch improvement be abſolutely uncultivated, and in a great meaſure uſeleſs, and that, in its improved ſtate, it be enclofed, cultivated, and divided into cloſes. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the quality of the land ſo improved, with a full *account* of every operation and expenſe attending ſuch improvement, the ſtate it is in as to the proportion of graſs to arable, and the average-value thereof, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1803.

37. MANURES. For the moſt ſatisfactory ſet of experiments, to aſcertain the comparative advantages of the following manures, uſed as top-dreſſings on graſs or corn land, viz. ſoot, coal-aſhes, wood-aſhes, lime, gypſum, night-ſoil, or any other fit article; the gold medal, or the ſilver medal and twenty guineas. It is required that the above experiments be made between two or more of the above-mentioned manures, and that not leſs than two acres of land be dreſſed with each manure. An *account* of the nature of the ſoil, quantity and expenſe of the manure and crops, with *certificates*, to be produced on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

38. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1803.

39. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. To the perſon who ſhall produce to the Society an account of the beſt method, verified by actual experiment, of gaining land from the ſea, not leſs than twenty acres, on the coaſt of Great Britain; the gold medal. *Certificates* of the quantity of land, and that the experiments were begun after the 1ſt of Jan. 1796, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in October, 1801.

40. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in October, 1802.

41. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in October, 1803.

42. MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT. To the perſon who ſhall invent the beſt machine, to anſwer the purpoſe of dibbling wheat, by which the holes for receiving the grain may be made at equal diſtances and proper depths, the grain regularly delivered therein, and effectually covered; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at leaſt three acres have been dibbled by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802. Simplicity and cheapneſs in the conſtruction will be conſidered as principal parts of its merit.

43. MACHIN

43. MACHINE FOR REAPING OR MOWING CORN. For inventing a machine to anſwer the purpoſe of mowing or reaping wheat, rye, barley, oats, or beans, by which it may be done more expeditiouſly and cheaper than by any method now practiſed, provided it does not ſhed the corn or pulſe more than the methods in common practice, and that it lays the ſtraw in ſuch a manner that it may be eaſily gathered up for binding; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at leaſt three acres have been cut by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1801. Simplicity and cheapneſs in the conſtruction will be conſidered as principal parts of its merit.

44. THRESHING-MACHINE. To the perſon who ſhall invent a machine by which corn of all ſorts may be threſhed more expeditiouſly, effectually, and at a leſs expenſe, than by any method now in uſe; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine* or a model, with proper *certificates*, that ſuch a machine has been uſefully applied, that at leaſt thirty quarters have been threſhed by it, and of the time employed in the operation, to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

45. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and ſatisfactory trials, of deſtroying the grub of the cockchafer, or of preventing or checking the deſtructive effects which always attend corn, peas, beans, and turnips, when attacked by thoſe inſects; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

46. DESTROYING WORMS. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and ſatisfactory trials, of deſtroying worms, or of preventing the deſtructive effects they occaſion on corn, beans, peas, or other pulſe; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

47. DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society an eaſy and efficacious method of deſtroying the fly on hops, ſuperior to any hitherto known or practiſed, on not leſs than ſix acres of hop-ground, the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

48. CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt and moſt effectual method of curing the rot in ſheep, verified by repeated and ſatisfactory experiments; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is expected that the candidates furniſh accurate *accounts* of the ſymptoms and cure of the diſeaſe, together with the imputed cauſe thereof, and the actual or probable means of prevention, which, with proper *certificates*, muſt be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

49. PREVENTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF FLIES ON SHEEP. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the moſt effectual method of protecting ſheep from being diſturbed and injured by flies; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the method be aſcertained by repeated experiments, and that a *certificate* of its efficacy be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in December, 1801.

50. PROTECTING SHEEP. To the perſon who, in the year 1801, ſhall protect the greateſt number of ſheep, not fewer than one hundred, by hovels, ſheds, or any other means, and give the moſt ſatisfactory account, verified by experiment, of the advantages ariſing from the practice of protecting ſheep from the inclemency of the weather, by hovels, ſheds, or any other means; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. A particular *account* of the experiments made, with the advantages ariſing therefrom, together with the expenſe, and *certificates* of its utility, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1802.

51. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1803.

N. B. It is required that the *certificates* ſhall ſpecify the length of time the ſheep were ſo protected, and the manner in which they were maintained during that time; together with the general method of managing them.

52. IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR, BY ERECTING COTTAGES, AND APPORTIONING LAND. To the perſon who, in the year 1801, ſhall erect the greateſt number of cottages for the accommodation of the labouring poor, and apportion not leſs than two acres of land to each cottage; the gold medal. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Feb. 1802.

53. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1803.

54. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1804.

55. IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR BY APPORTIONING LAND TO COTTAGES. To the perſon who, in the year 1801, ſhall apportion to the greateſt number of cottages, already built upon his or her eſtate, any quantity of land, not leſs

leſs than two acres to each cottage, for the better accommodation of the reſpective inhabitants; the gold medal. The *accounts* of the number of cottages, and of the quantity of land apportioned to each, to be delivered to the Society, with proper *certificates*, on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

56. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1803.

57. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1804.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

58. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For the beſt method of preſerving the ſeeds of plants in a ſtate fit for vegetation a longer time than has hitherto been practiſed, ſuch method being ſuperior to any known to the public, and verified by ſufficient trial; to be communicated to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in December, 1801; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

59. PREVENTING THE DRY-ROT IN TIMBER. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the cauſe of the dry-rot in timber, and diſcloſe a certain method of prevention ſuperior to any hitherto known; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* of the cauſe, and method of prevention, confirmed by repeated experiments, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1801.

60. PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET. To the perſon who ſhall produce to the Society the beſt account, verified by ſatisfactory trials, of an efficacious method of preſerving freſh water ſweet, during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Accounts*, and full deſcriptions of the methods made uſe of, in order that it may be known that nothing injurious enters therein, to be produced to the Society, with at leaſt thirty gallons of water ſo preſerved and proper *certificates*, on or before the laſt Tueſday in December, 1801.

61. PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS FROM BECOMING RANCID OR RUSTY. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt, cheapeſt, and moſt efficacious method of preſerving ſalted proviſions from growing rancid or ruſty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full deſcription of the method, with proper *certificates* that it has been found, on repeated trials, to anſwer the purpoſe intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Feb. 1802.

62. CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR ANIMAL OIL. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt and moſt expeditious method, ſuperior to any hitherto practiſed, of clearing gooſe-feathers from their offenſive animal oil, for the uſe of upholders, in making beds, cuſhions, &c. the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. A quantity of ſuch feathers unſtripped and ſo cleared, not leſs than forty pounds weight, with a full account of the proceſs, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Feb. 1802.

63. REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL. For diſcloſing to the Society an effectual method of purifying whale or ſeal oil from the glutinous matter that incruſts the wicks of lamps and extinguiſhes the light, though fully ſupplied with oil; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the whole of the proceſs be fully and fairly diſcloſed, in order that ſatisfactory experiments may be made by the Society to determine the validity of the claim; and *certificates* that not leſs than twenty gallons have been purified according to the proceſs delivered in, together with two gallons of the oil, in its unpurified ſtate, and two gallons ſo refined, be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1802.

64. MANUFACTURING TALLOW-CANDLES. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society a method of hardening or otherwiſe preparing tallow, ſo that candles may be made of it which will burn as clear and with as ſmall a wick as wax candles without running, and may be afforded at a leſs expenſe than any at preſent made with ſpermaceti; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that 112lb. of ſuch tallow have been made into candles, and 12lb. of the candles made thereof, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in Jan. 1802.

65. CANDLES FROM RESIN OR OTHER SUBSTANCES. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt method of making candles of reſin, or any other ſubſtance, fit for common uſe, at a price much inferior to thoſe made of tallow only; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Six pounds at leaſt of the candles ſo prepared, with an *account* of the proceſs, to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Dec. 1801.

66. METHOD OF SEPARATING SUGAR IN A SOLID FORM FROM TREACLE. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt method of ſeparating ſugar from treacle in a ſolid form, at ſuch an expenſe as will render it advantageous to the public; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A quantity of the ſugar ſo prepared in a ſolid form, not leſs than thirty pounds weight, with an account of the proceſs, and *certificates* that not leſs than one hundred weight has been prepared, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

67. PROOF-SPIRIT. To the diſtiller who, in the year 1801, ſhall make the greateſt quantity, not leſs than one hundred gallons

gallons, of a clean marketable ſpirit, from articles not the food of man or cattle, equal in ſtrength or quality to the proof-ſpirit now in uſe, and at a rate not higher than the ſpirit produced from corn or melaſſes; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Ten gallons of the ſpirit, together with proper *certificates*, and a full *account* of the expenſe and mode of making it, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Jan. 1802.

68. INCREASING STEAM. To the perſon who ſhall invent and diſcover to the Society a method, verified by actual experiments, of increaſing the quantity or force of ſteam, in ſteam-engines, with leſs fuel than has hitherto been employed, provided that in general the whole amount of the expenſes in uſing ſteam-engines may be conſiderably leſſened; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. To be communicated to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

69. DESTROYING SMOKE. For the beſt account, aſcertained by proper experiments, of a cheap method of burning the ſmoke of fires belonging to ſteam-engines, furnaces employed in calcining or ſmelting metals, or other large works, in order to prevent annoyance to the neighbourhood, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

70. CONDENSING SMOKE. To the perſon who ſhall invent the beſt method by which the ſmoke of ſteam-engines, brew-houſes, ſugar-houſes, or furnaces, may be advantageouſly condenſed and collected in the form of tar, or ſome other uſeful material; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates* of the method having been ſucceſsfully employed, and ſpecimens of the materials produced, to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

71. SUBSTITUTE FOR TAR. To the perſon who ſhall invent and diſcover to the Society the beſt ſubſtitute for vegetable tar, equal in all its properties to the beſt Stockholm tar, and prepared from materials the produce of Great Britain; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the ſubſtitute, not leſs than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that at leaſt one ton has been manufactured, and that it can be afforded at a price not exceeding that of the beſt foreign tar, together with an *account* of the proceſs, to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1802.

72. PREPARATION OF TAN. To the perſon who ſhall prepare in the moſt concentrated form, ſo as to be eaſily portable, and at a price applicable to the purpoſes of manufactures, the largeſt quantity, not leſs than one hundred weight of the principle called by the French *tannin*, which abounds in oak-bark and many other vegetable ſubſtances; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the above quantity having been prepared, and a ſample of not leſs than 28 lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

73. PREPARATION OF A RED STAIN FOR COTTON CLOTH. To the perſon who ſhall communicate to the Society the cheapeſt and moſt effectual method of printing or ſtaining cotton cloths with a red colour, by an immediate application of the colouring-matter to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable with the red colours now generally procured from decoctions of madder; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that the above proceſs has been advantageouſly uſed on ten pieces of callico, each twenty-one yards or upwards in length, one piece of the callico ſo printed, a quart of the colour in a liquid ſtate, and a full *account* of the preparation and application, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802.

74. PREPARATION OF A GREEN COLOUR FOR PRINTING COTTON CLOTH. To the perſon who ſhall communicate to the Society the beſt and cheapeſt method of printing with a full green colour on cotton cloth, by an immediate application of the colouring-matter from a wooden block to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable as the colours now formed from the complicated proceſs of the decoction of weld on alumine and the ſolutions of indigo by earths or alcaline ſalts; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

75. SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BASIS OF PAINT. To the perſon who ſhall produce to the Society the beſt ſubſtitute, ſuperior to any hitherto known for the baſis of paint, equally proper for the purpoſe as the white lead now employed; ſuch ſubſtitute not to be of a noxious quality, and to be afforded at a price not materially higher than that of white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the ſubſtitute, not leſs than 50 lb. weight, with an *account* of the proceſs uſed in preparing it, and *certificates* that at leaſt one hundred weight has been manufactured, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

76. RED PIGMENT. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society a full and ſatisfactory proceſs for preparing a red pigment, fit for uſe, in oil or water, equal in tone and brilliancy to the beſt Carmines and Lakes now known or in uſe, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound weight of ſuch colour, and a full diſcloſure of its preparation, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Feb. 1802.

N. B. It is not required that the colour ſhould reſiſt the action of fire or chemical applications, but remain unaltered by the common

common expoſure to ſtrong light, damps, and noiſome vapours.

77. ULTRAMARINE. To the perſon who ſhall prepare an artificial ultramarine, equal in colour, brilliancy, or durability, to the beſt prepared from lapis lazuli, and which may be afforded at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The conditions are the ſame as in the preceding premium for the red pigment.

78. ANALYSIS OF BRITISH MINERALS. To the perſon who ſhall communicate to the Society the moſt correct analyſis of any mineral production of Great Britain, hitherto either unexamined or not examined with accuracy; the gold medal. The analyſis and ſufficient ſpecimens to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

79. PREPARATION OF SULPHURIC ACID FROM SULPHUR WITHOUT THE USE OF ANY NITRIC SALT. To the perſon who ſhall prepare the largeſt quantity (not leſs than one ton) of ſulphuric acid from ſulphur, without any nitric ſalt, of a ſpecific gravity, not inferior to the beſt ſulphuric acid of commerce; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not leſs than the above quantity of ſuch an acid has been prepared, together with a ſample, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Jan. 1802.

80. PREPARATION OF ANY ALKALINE OR EARTHY NITRATE. To the perſon who ſhall prepare, in Great Britain, the largeſt quantity, not leſs than one hundred weight, of any ſalt of nitric acid, with either earths or alkalies, by a method ſuperior to thoſe hitherto practiſed; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* of the above quantity having been prepared, and a ſample of not leſs than 28 *lb.* to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

81. FINE BAR-IRON. To the perſon, in Great Britain, who ſhall make the greateſt quantity of bar-iron, not leſs than ten tons, with coak, from coak-pigs, equal in quality to the beſt iron imported from Sweden or Ruſſia, and as fit for converting into ſteel; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not leſs than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is of equal quality, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

82. PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST. To the perſon who ſhall invent and diſcover to the Society a cheap compoſition, ſuperior to any now in uſe, which ſhall effectually preſerve wrought iron from ruſt, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A full deſcription of the method of preparing the compoſition, with *certificates* that it has ſtood at leaſt two years unimpaired, being expoſed to the atmoſphere during the whole time, to be produced to the Society, with ten pounds weight of the compoſition, on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

83. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The deſcription and *certificates* to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1803.

84. REFINING BLOCK-TIN. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the beſt method of purifying or refining block-tin, ſo as to render it fit for the fineſt purpoſes to which grain-tin is now applied, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not leſs than three tons have been refined or purified, with a full detail of the proceſs, and a quantity, not leſs than one hundred weight, of the tin ſo refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

85. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society the cheapeſt, ſafeſt, moſt durable, and moſt eaſily-fuſible, compoſition, fit for the purpoſe of glazing the ordinary kinds of earthen-ware, without any preparation of lead, and ſuperior to any hitherto in uſe; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Specimens of the ware ſo glazed, with proper *certificates* of its having ſucceeded, and a ſample of the materials made uſe of, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

86. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWING, BY NOBILITY. For the beſt drawing, of any kind, made with water-colours, crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian ink, or biſter, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one, ſons or grandſons of peers, or peereſſes in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1802; the honorary medal of the Society in gold.

87. The ſame in ſilver for the next in merit.

88. The ſame premiums will be given, on the like conditions, to young ladies, daughters or grand-daughters of peers, or peereſſes in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland.

89. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWING, BY GENTLEMEN. For the beſt drawing, of any kind, made with water-colours, crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian ink, or biſter, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one; to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1802; the gold medal.

90. For the next in merit, the ſilver medal.

91. The ſame premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N. B. As the foregoing honorary premiums are intended only for ſuch of the nobility

lity and gentry as may hereafter become patrons or patronesses of the arts; persons profeſſing any branch of the polite arts, or any buſineſs dependent on the arts of deſign, or the ſons or daughters of ſuch perſons, will not be admitted candidates in theſe claſſes.

92. DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES. For the beſt outline, after an original group or cast, in plaſter, of human figures, by perſons of either ſex, under the age of ſixteen, the principal figure not leſs than twelve inches; to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in February, 1802; the greater ſilver pallet.

93. For the next in merit, the leſſer ſilver pallet.

N. B. Theſe drawings are to be made on paper, and the original either to be produced to the Society, or to be referred to for their examination.

94. DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the beſt drawing of a landſcape after nature, by perſons of either ſex, under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in February, 1802; the greater ſilver pallet.

95. For the next in merit, the leſſer ſilver pallet. Each candidate muſt mention, on the front of the drawing, whence the view was taken; and the drawings muſt be made with chalk, pen, Indian ink, water-colours, or biſter.

96. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the beſt hiſtorical drawing, being an original compoſition, of five or more human figures; the height of the principal figure not leſs than eight inches; to be made with crayons, chalk, black lead, pen, Indian ink, water-colours, or biſter, and to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in February, 1802; the gold pallet.

97. For the next in merit, the greater ſilver pallet.

98. STROKE-ENGRAVINGS OF HISTORICAL SUBJECTS. For the beſt ſtroke-engraving, publiſhed in the year 1801, of an hiſtorical ſubject, the ſize of the plate not leſs than eighteen inches by fourteen; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1802; and the impreſſion to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

99. For the next in merit, the ſilver medal, on ſimilar conditions.

100. CHINTS PATTERNS FOR CALLICO-PRINTERS. For the beſt original pattern in a new taſte, of light or dark ground chints for garment-work, fit for the purpoſes of callico-printers, by perſons of either ſex; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802; the pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

101. For the next in merit, the ſilver medal, on ſimilar conditions.

102. COPPER-PLATE PATTERNS FOR CALLICO-PRINTERS. For the beſt pattern, in a new ſtile, fit for the purpoſes of callico-printers for garment-work; the ſilver medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802. The pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

103. ENGRAVING ON WOOD. For the beſt engraving on wood, for illuſtrating works in arts or ſciences, or for decorating books, and capable of being worked with the letter-preſs; the ſilver medal. The engraving, and two or more impreſſions from it, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802; and the impreſſions from that engraving to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

THE FOLLOWING PREMIUM (CLASS 104,) IS OFFERED IN CONFORMITY TO THE WILL OF THE LATE JOHN STOCK, OF HAMPSTEAD, Eſq.

104. SCULPTURE. For the beſt baſſo-relievo in terra-cotta, the ſubject taken from the Iliad of Homer, and conſiſting of not fewer than three human figures, the height of the principal figure not leſs than twelve inches, to be produced on or before the third Tueſday in February, 1802; a ſilver medallion, with the following engraved inſcription: *The Premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in conformity to the Will of John Stock, of Hampſtead, Eſq.* The baſſo-relievo to which the premium is adjudged, to remain the property of the Society.

105. BRONZES. For the beſt drapery-figure or group caſt in bronze; if a ſingle figure, not leſs than twelve inches high; and, if a group, not leſs than nine inches; and which will require the leaſt additional labour to repair; the gold medal, or the ſilver medal and twenty guineas. The caſt to be exhibited to the Society before it is begun to be repaired, with the original figure or group, on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802, together with a full explanation of the whole proceſs.

106. SURVEYS OF COUNTIES. To the perſon who, in the year 1801, ſhall complete and publiſh an accurate ſurvey of any one county in England or Wales, on a ſcale of not leſs than one inch to a mile, for which rewards have not already been given by the Society; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the accuracy of the ſurvey, and that it was begun after the 1ſt of June, 1797, together with the map, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in Jan. 1802. The map to which the premium ſhall be adjudged, to remain the property of the Society.

N. B. The Society is already in poſſeſſion of ſurveys of the following counties, viz. Bedford,

ford, Cheſhire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyſhire, Devonſhire, Dorſetſhire, Durham, Hampſhire, Herefordſhire, Hertfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Lancaſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Northamptonſhire, North Wales, (large and ſmall,) Nottinghamſhire, Oxfordſhire, Somerſetſhire, Staffordſhire, Suffolk, Surrey, Suſſex, Weſtmoreland, and Worceſterſhire.

107. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who ſhall publiſh, in the year 1800, the natural hiſtory of any county in England or Wales: the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the ſeveral natural productions, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, peculiar to the county, or found therein, be carefully and ſpecifically arranged and deſcribed, in order that the public may be enabled to judge what arts or manufactures are moſt likely to ſucceed in ſuch county. The work to be delivered to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

108. MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK. For the beſt machine, ſuperior to any now in uſe, for carding waſte ſilk equally well as by hand; to be produced, together with a ſpecimen of the cardings, on or before the firſt Tueſday in November, 1801; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

109. CLOTH HOP-STALKS OR BINES. To the perſon who ſhall produce to the Society the greateſt quantity, not leſs than thirty yards, of cloth, at leaſt twenty-ſeven inches wide, made in Great Britain, of hop-ſtalks or bines, and much finer in quality than any hitherto manufactured in England of that material; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound of the thread of which the cloth is made, and thirty yards of the cloth, together with proper *certificates* that the whole is manufactured from hop-ſtalks or bines, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in December, 1801.

N. B. The Society is already in the poſſeſſion of cloth made in England from hop-ſtalks or bines, which may be inſpected by application to the regiſter.

110. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society a method of manufacturing hop-ſtalks or bines, or any other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, ſo as to render them fit for the purpoſe of ſupplying the place of cotton, for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas. Samples, not leſs than five pounds weight, of the wicks ſo prepared, to be produced to the Society, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in quality to the ſample, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802.

111. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. To the perſon, in Great Britain, who ſhall, between the firſt of January, 1801, and the firſt of January, 1802, make the greateſt quantity, and of the beſt quality, (not leſs than ten reams,) of good and uſeful paper, from raw vegetable ſubſtances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, of which one hundred weight has not been uſed in manufacturing paper previous to January, 1801, ſuperior to any hitherto manufactured from ſuch ſubſtances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as paper of equal quality and appearance now made from rags; twenty guineas.

N. B. The object of the Society being to add to the number and quantity of raw materials uſed in this manufacture, it is their wiſh to include every uſeful ſort of paper, and to introduce ſuch natural products as can be eaſily and cheaply procured in great quantities. The Society are in poſſeſſion of two volumes containing a great variety of ſpecimens of paper made from raw vegetable ſubſtances, viz. nettles, potatoe-bawm, poplar, hop-bines, &c. which volumes may be inſpected by any perſon on application to the regiſter.

Certificates of the making ſuch paper, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802.

112. TAKING PORPOISES. To the people in any boat or veſſel, who, in the year 1801, ſhall take the greateſt number of porpoiſes, on the coaſt of Great Britain, by gun-harpoon, or any other method, not fewer than thirty, for the purpoſe of extracting oil from them; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Certificates of the number, ſigned by the perſons to whom they have been ſold or delivered for the purpoſe of extracting the oil, to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

113. OIL FROM PORPOISES. To the perſon who ſhall manufacture the greateſt quantity of oil from porpoiſes taken on the coaſt of Great Britain, in the year 1800, not leſs than thirty tons; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICS.

114. TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT. To the perſon who ſhall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable tranſit-inſtrument, which may eaſily be converted into a zenith-ſector, capable of being accurately and expeditiouſly adjuſted for the purpoſe of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, and ſuperior to any portable tranſit-inſtrument now in uſe; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be produced on or before the laſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

115. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN-HARPOON. To the perſon who, in the year 1801, ſhall ſtrike the greateſt number of whales, not fewer than three, with the gun-harpoon; ten guineas. Proper *certificates* of the ſtriking ſuch whales, and that they were

were actually taken in the year 1800, ſigned by the maſter, or by the mate when the claim is made by the maſter, to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in December, 1801.

116. DRIVING BOLTS INTO SHIPS. To the perſon who ſhall invent and produce to the Society a model, ſhewing a method of driving bolts into ſhips, particularly thoſe of copper, without ſplitting the head or bending them, with more diſpatch, in all directions, and tighter, than by any means hitherto known or in uſe; the gold medal, or forty guineas. The model, with *certificates* that a machine on the ſame conſtruction has been uſed to advantage, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

117. PARISH OR FAMILY MILL. To the perſon who ſhall invent and produce to the Society the beſt conſtructed mill for grinding corn for the uſe of private families, or pariſh-poor; the conſtruction to be ſuch as to render the working of the mill eaſy and expeditious, and ſuperior to any hitherto in uſe; the gold medal, or forty guineas. The mill, and *certificates* of its having been uſed to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

N. B. Cheapneſs and ſimplicity will be conſidered as eſſential parts of its merit; and the mill, or the model, to remain with the Society.

118. MACHINE FOR RAISING COALS, ORE, &c. &c. To the perſon who ſhall invent a machine for raiſing coals, ore, &c. from mines, ſuperior to any hitherto known or in uſe, and which ſhall produce the *effect* at a leſs expenſe than thoſe already known or in uſe; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the machine, made on a ſcale of not leſs than one inch to a foot, with a *certificate* that a machine as large on the ſame conſtruction has been advantageouſly uſed, to be produced to the Society on or before the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1802.

119. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. To the perſon who ſhall invent a machine on a better, cheaper, and more ſimple, conſtruction than any hitherto known or in uſe, for raiſing water out of wells, &c. from a depth of not leſs than fifty feet; the gold medal, or forty guineas. *Certificates* of the performance of the machine, and a model of it, on a ſcale of not leſs than one inch to a foot, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

120. MACHINE FOR MAKING BRICKS. To the perſon who ſhall invent the beſt and cheapeſt machine for making bricks, ſuperior to any hitherto known or in uſe, whereby the labour and expenſe of making bricks in the uſual mode, by hand, may be greatly diminiſhed; forty guineas. A model, with *certificates* that a machine at large, on the ſame conſtruction, has been uſed to good effect for the purpoſe of making bricks, and that at leaſt one hundred thouſand ſtatute-bricks have been made therewith, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1802.

121. BORING ROCKS IN ORDER TO BLAST THEM. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society a more cheap, ſimple, and expeditious, method, than any hitherto known or in uſe of boring and blaſting rocks in mines, ſhafts, wells, &c.; the gold medal, or forty guineas. *Certificates* of the method having been practiſed with ſucceſs, with a full deſcription thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in Jan. 1802.

122. GUNPOWDER-MILLS. To the perſon who, in the year 1800, ſhall invent and bring to perfection the moſt effectual method of ſo conducting the works of gunpowder-mills, in the buſineſs of making gunpowder, as to prevent exploſion; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* and *accounts* of the method having been put in practice in one or more gunpowder-mills in this kingdom, and that it promiſes, in the opinion of the beſt judges concerned in ſuch works, to anſwer the purpoſe intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

N. B. As an encouragement to perſons to turn their thoughts to improvements of this nature, if any ſhould be made on the preſent method of conducting the buſineſs of gunpowder making, which fall ſhort of the total prevention of exploſion, and they are ſent to the Society for the ſake of humanity, the papers ſo ſent in will receive due conſideration, and ſuch bounty or reward will be beſtowed thereon as they appear to merit.

123. MILL-STONES. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover, in Great Britain, a quarry of ſtone fit for the purpoſes of mill-ſtones, for grinding wheat, and equal in all reſpects to that ſtone known by the name of French burr; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds. A pair of mill-ſtones, at leaſt three feet eight inches diameter, with an account of the ſituation of the quarry, and *certificates* that not fewer than two pair of ſuch mill-ſtones have been effectually uſed for grinding wheat, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

124. HEATING ROOMS FOR THE PURPOSES OF MANUFACTURERS. To the perſon who ſhall invent and diſcover to the Society a method of heating rooms, ſuperior to any hitherto known or in uſe, and at a moderate expenſe, for the purpoſes of painters, japanners, and other manufacturers, ſo as to avoid the neceſſity of iron or copper tunnels going through the rooms to convey the ſmoke, whereby the danger from ſuch tunnels may be prevented; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

A model,

A model, or complete drawing and deſcription of the method, with *certificates* that it has been ſucceſsfully practiſed, to be delivered to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in March, 1802.

125. IMPROVED VENTILATION. To the perſon who ſhall invent and produce to the Society a mode of permanently ventilating the apartments in hoſpitals, work-houſes, and other crowded places, ſuperior to any now known or uſed; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the apparatus, and a full account of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

126. NUTMEGS. For the greateſt quantity of merchantable nutmegs, not leſs than ten pounds weight, being the growth of his Majeſty's dominions in the Weſt Indies, or any of the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, or the ſeveral iſlands adjacent thereto, and equal to thoſe imported from the iſlands of the Eaſt Indies; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Satisfactory *certificates*, from the governor or commander-in-chief of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees, their age, nearly the quantity of fruit on each tree, and the manner of culture, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in December, 1801.

127. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1802.

128. CINNAMON. For importing into the port of London, in the year 1801, the greateſt quantity, not leſs than twenty pounds weight, of cinnamon, being the growth of ſome of the iſlands in the Weſt Indies belonging to the crown of Great Britain, or any of the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, or the ſeveral iſlands adjacent thereto, and equal in goodneſs to the cinnamon brought from the Eaſt Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not leſs than two pounds weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in goodneſs, together with ſatisfactory *certificates* ſigned by the governor or commander-in-chief of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees growing on the ſpot, their age, and the manner of culture, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

129. CLOVES. For importing into the port of London, in the year 1800, the greateſt quantity of cloves, not leſs than twenty pounds weight, being of the growth of ſome of the iſlands of the Weſt Indies ſubject to the crown of Great Britain, or any of the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, or the ſeveral iſlands adjacent thereto, and equal in goodneſs to the cloves brought from the Eaſt Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not leſs than two pounds weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in goodneſs, together with ſatisfactory *certificates* ſigned by the governor or commander-in-chief of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees growing on the ſpot, their age, and the manner of culture, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

130. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. Samples and *certificates* to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1803.

131. PLANTATIONS OF BREAD-FRUIT-TREES. To the perſon who ſhall have raiſed in any of the iſlands of the Weſt Indies ſubject to the crown of Great Britain, or in any of the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, or the ſeveral iſlands adjacent thereto, between the 1ſt of January, 1800, and the 1ſt of January, 1801, the greateſt number of bread-fruit-trees, not fewer than one hundred, and properly fenced and ſecured the ſame, in order to ſupply the fruit to the inhabitants; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Proper *accounts* and *certificates*, ſigned by the governor, or commander-in-chief, of the methods made uſe of in cultivating the plants and ſecuring the plantation, and that the trees are in a growing and thriving ſtate at the time of ſigning ſuch certificates, to be produced to the Society, with ſamples of the fruit, on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

132. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1803.

133. KALI FOR BARILLA. To the perſon who ſhall have cultivated, in the Bahama-iſlands, or any other part of his Majeſty's dominions in the Weſt Indies, or any of the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, or the ſeveral iſlands adjacent thereto, in the year 1798, the greateſt quantity of land, not leſs than two acres, with Spaniſh kali, fit for the purpoſe of making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

134. For the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than one acre, the ſilver medal, or fifteen guineas. *Certificates*, ſigned by the governor, or commander-in-chief, for the time being, of the quantity of land ſo cultivated, and of the ſtate of the plants at the time of ſigning ſuch certificates, to be delivered to the Society, with ſamples of the kali, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1802.

135, 136. The ſame premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1803.

137, 138. The ſame premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced

produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1804.

139. DESTROYING THE INSECT COMMONLY CALLED THE BORER. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover to the Society an effectual method of deſtroying the inſect commonly called the borer, which has, of late years, been ſo deſtructive to the ſugar-canes in the Weſt-India iſlands, the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, and the ſeveral iſlands adjacent thereto; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The diſcovery to be aſcertained by ſatisfactory *certificates*, under the hand and ſeal of the governor, or commander-in-chief, for the time being, and of ſome other reſpectable perſons, inhabitants of the iſlands, or other place, in which the remedy has been ſucceſsfully applied; ſuch *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802.

140. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be delivered on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1803.

141. BOTANIC GARDEN IN THE BAHAMA-ISLANDS. To the perſon who, before the 1ſt of January, 1801, ſhall have ſet apart, and, at his own private expenſe, ſhall have properly fenced and cultivated the greateſt quantity of ground, not leſs than five acres, in any of the Bahama-Iſlands, as a botanic garden, for the purpoſe of making experiments in the culture of thoſe articles which are the peculiar production of the tropical climates, and which may tend to promote the commerce and manufactures of this country; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. It is required that any perſon claiming the foregoing premium ſhould produce to the Society, on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1802, a *certificate* from the governor, or commander-in-chief, of the Bahama-Iſlands for the time being, of his having complied with the above requiſitions, and that the garden is in a proper ſtate of culture at the time of ſigning ſuch certificate.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

142. BHAUGULPORE-COTTON. To the perſon who ſhall import into the port of London, in the year 1801, the greateſt quantity, not leſs than one ton, of the Bhaugulpore cotton, from which clothes are made in imitation of nankeen, without dying; the gold medal. A quantity of the cotton, not leſs than five pounds weight in the pod, and five pounds carded, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, ſigned by the ſecretary to the board of trade of Bengal or Bombay, on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

143. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *ſamples* and *certificates* to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1803.

144. ANNATTO. To the perſon who, in the year 1801, ſhall import into the port of London, from any part of the Britiſh ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies, the greateſt quantity of annatto, not leſs than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the annatto, not leſs than ten pounds weight, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, ſigned by the ſecretary of the board of trade of the reſpective ſettlement, that the annatto is the produce of ſuch ſettlement, on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

145. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *ſamples* and *certificates* to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1803.

146. TRUE COCHINEAL. To the perſon who, in the year 1801, ſhall import into the port of London, from any part of the Britiſh ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies, the greateſt quantity of true cochineal, not leſs than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the cochineal, not leſs than ten pounds weight, with proper *certificates*, ſigned by the ſecretary of the board of trade of the reſpective ſettlement, that the cochineal is the produce of ſuch ſettlement, to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

147. The ſame premium is extended one year farther. The *ſamples* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1803.

148. CULTIVATION OF HEMP IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA. To the perſon who ſhall ſow with hemp (in drills at leaſt eighteen inches aſunder) the greateſt quantity of land in the province of Upper Canada, not leſs than ten acres ſtatute-meaſure, in the year 1801; and ſhall, at the proper ſeaſon, cauſe to be plucked the ſummer-hemp, (or male hemp bearing no ſeed,) and continue the winter-hemp (or female hemp bearing ſeed) on the ground until the ſeed is ripe; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

149. To the perſon who ſhall ſow with hemp (in drills at leaſt eighteen inches aſunder) the next greateſt quantity of land in the ſame province of Upper Canada, not leſs than five acres ſtatute-meaſure, in the year 1801, and ſhall, at the proper ſeaſon, cauſe to be plucked the ſummer-hemp, (or male hemp bearing no ſeed,) and continue the winter-hemp (or female hemp bearing ſeed) on the ground until the ſeed is ripe; the ſilver medal, or twenty-five guineas. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the diſtance of the drills, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* of the expenſe, ſoil, cultivation, and produce, to be tranſmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and ſeal of the governor or lieutenant-governor, together with twenty-eight pounds of the hemp and two quarts of the ſeed, on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1802.

150.

150. To the perſon, in Upper Canada, who ſhall ſow with hemp, in the manner above-deſcribed, and with the ſame *certificates* and *ſamples*, the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than one acre; the ſilver medal. It is required that an accurate *account* of the expenſe of the culture, the nature of the ſoil, and quantity of the produce, be ſent with the *certificates*.

151, 152, 153. The ſame premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates*, &c. as before-mentioned, to be tranſmitted to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in Feb. 1803.

154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159. Premiums, exactly ſimilar in all reſpects to thoſe held out for the province of Upper Canada, are alſo offered for the province of Lower Canada, and are extended to the ſame period.

160. CURING HERRINGS BY THE DUTCH METHOD. To the perſon or perſons who ſhall, before January, 1802, cure the greateſt quantity of white herrings, not leſs than thirty barrels, according to the method practiſed by the Dutch, and equal in all reſpects to the beſt Dutch herrings, the ſame being caught in the Britiſh ſeas and cured in a Britiſh veſſel or port; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

161. For the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than fifteen barrels, the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas. A ſixteen-gallon barrel of the herrings to be produced to the Society on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1802, with *certificates* that the conditions of the premium have been completely fulfilled, and that the whole were cured in the ſame manner as the ſpecimen, together with a full deſcription of the proceſs employed, in order that the Society may judge how far the Dutch method has been adopted.

SOCIETY'S OFFICE, ADELPHI, MAY 1, 1801.

ORDERED,

That the ſeveral Candidates and Claimants to whom the Society ſhall adjudge Premiums or Bounties, do attend at the Society's Office in the Adelphi, on the laſt Tueſday in May, 1802, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon preciſely, to receive the ſame; that Day being appointed by the Society for the Diſtribution of their Rewards: And before that Time no Premium or Bounty will be delivered, excepting to thoſe who are about to leave the Kingdom.

In Caſes where the Society may think fit to admit Excuſes for not attending in Perſon, Deputies may be ſubſtituted to receive the Rewards, provided ſuch Deputies are either Members of the Society, or the ſuperior Officers thereof.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

As the great object of the Society in rewarding individuals is to draw forth and give currency to thoſe inventions and improvements, which are likely to benefit the public at large, candidates are requeſted to obſerve, that if the *means*, by which the reſpective objects are effected, do require an expenſe or trouble too great for *general purpoſes*, the Society will not conſider itſelf as bound to give the offered *reward*; but, though it thus reſerves the power of giving in all caſes ſuch part only of any premium as the performance ſhall be adjudged to deſerve, or of withholding the whole if there be no merit, yet the candidates may be aſſured the Society will always judge liberally of their ſeveral claims.

It is required that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, ſuch claimant ſending with it a paper ſealed up, having on the outſide a correſponding mark, and, on the inſide, the claimant's name and addreſs; and all candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unleſs the conditions of the advertiſement are fully complied with.

No papers ſhall be opened, but ſuch as ſhall gain premiums, unleſs where it appears to the Society abſolutely neceſſary for the determination of the claim; all the reſt ſhall be returned unopened with the matters to which they belong, if inquired after by the mark, within two years; after which time, if not demanded, they ſhall be publicly burnt, unopened, at ſome meeting of the Society.

All models of machines, which obtain premiums or bounties, ſhall be the property of the Society; and, where a premium or bounty is given for any machine, a perfect model thereof ſhall be given to the Society.

All

All the premiums of this Society are deſigned for Great Britain and Ireland, unleſs expreſſly mentioned to the contrary.

The claims ſhall be determined as ſoon as poſſible after the delivery of the ſpecimens.

No perſon ſhall receive any premium, bounty, or encouragement, from the Society, for any matter for which he has obtained, or purpoſes to obtain, a patent.

A candidate for a premium, or a perſon applying for a bounty, being detected in any diſingenuous method to impoſe on the Society, ſhall forfeit ſuch bounty, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any for the future.

The performances which each year obtain premiums or bounties are to remain with the Society until after the public diſtribution of rewards.

No member of this Society ſhall be a candidate for, or entitled to receive, any premium, bounty, or reward, whatſoever, except the honorary medal of the Society. The candidates are, in all caſes, expected to furniſh a particular account of the ſubject of their claims; and, where certificates are required to be produced in claim of premiums, they ſhould be expreſſed, as nearly as poſſible, in the words of the reſpective advertiſements, and be ſigned by perſons who have a poſitive knowledge of the facts ſtated.

Where premiums or bounties are obtained in conſequence of ſpecimens produced, the Society mean to retain ſuch part of thoſe ſpecimens as they may judge neceſſary, making a reaſonable allowance for the ſame.

No candidates ſhall be preſent at any meetings of the Society or committees, or admitted at the Society's rooms, after they have delivered in their claims, until ſuch claims are adjudged, unleſs ſummoned by the committee.

N. B. The Society farther invite the communications of ſcientific and practical men upon any of the ſubjects for which premiums are offered, although their experiments may have been conducted upon a ſmaller ſcale than the terms of each require, as they may afford ground for more extenſive application, and thus materially forward the views of the Society and contribute to the advantage of the public. Such communications to be made by letter addreſſed to the Society, and directed to Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, the Secretary, *at the Society's Office, in the Adelphi, London.*

As the acres of different diſtricts vary in extent, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the Society mean ſtatute-acres of five and a half yards to the rod or pole, when acres are mentioned in their liſt of premiums; and they requeſt that all communications to them may be made agreeably thereto. The Society alſo deſire that the papers on different ſubjects ſent in to them may be full, clear, explicit, and fit for publication.

*** In caſe any perſon ſhould be inclined to leave a ſum of money to this Society by will, the following form is offered for that purpoſe:

Item. I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. the ſum of upon condition and the intent that they, or one of them, do pay the ſame to the collector for the time being, of a Society in London, who now call themſelves the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; which ſaid ſum of I will and deſire may be paid out of my perſonal eſtate, and applied towards the carrying on the laudable deſigns of the Society.

By Order of the Society.

CHARLES TAYLOR, Secretary.

H. OF LORDS.

March 20.

Earl *Darnley*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, commented upon the various topics as connected with the important ſubject of his motion on the State of the Nation; and, having embraced all the recent political events that have occurred, concluded by moving, "That the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the State of the Nation."

The Duke of *Montroſe* denied that there was any neceſſity for the inquiry, and pointed out the injury ſuch inquiry would do to the country if permitted to take place. Lords *Grenville*, *Eldon*, *Auckland*, and the *Lord Chancellor*, were of the ſame opinion.

The Earls of *Carliſle*, *Carnarvon*, *Moira*, and *Fitzwilliam*, the Marquiſſes of *Lanſdowne* and *Buckingham*, and Lord *Holland*, were for the inquiry.

On a diviſion, the numbers appeared, for the motion 25, againſt it 107.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Iriſh Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion, and the Iriſh Martial Law bills, were paſſed, after a long debate on the latter.

March 21.

Mr. *Wilberforce* preſented a petition from Yorkſhire againſt the great conſumption of oats by pleaſure horſes; which was referred to the Proviſion Committee.

The *Attorney General* preſented a petition from the pariſhes of Whitehaven, ſtating that ſeveral rates for the poor had been quaſhed by Lord Lonſdale, on account of a trivial error; and praying the repeal of the laws which required thoſe neceſſary requiſites in point of form.

H. OF LORDS.

March 24.

The Royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the Iriſh Martial Law and Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion bills, and ſeveral tax and other bills.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Attorney General* preſented a bill, for the more effectual collection of the poor's rates, which was read the firſt time.

March 25.

Mr. *Grey* made his promiſed motion reſpecting the State of the Nation, which he preſaced in a long ſpeech, adverting to all the circumſtances of the War, the Finances, Treaties with Foreign Powers, the Northern Confederacy, &c.; in all which, he imputed groſs error and impropriety of conduct to Miniſters. He concluded by moving, "That the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration the State of the Nation."

Mr. *Dundas* defended the late adminiſtration with regard to the war. He ſtated our ſucceſſes from 1793 to the preſent time. The number of ſhips, he ſaid, taken from the enemy amounted to 78 ſhips of the line, 181 frigates, 224 ſmaller veſſels, 743 French, 15 Dutch, and 76 Spaniſh privateers. Mr. Dundas went minutely into our military operations, maintaining the wiſdom of the meaſures generally purſued.

Lord *Temple* paid many compliments to the late adminiſtration, but ſpoke in terms of unqualified cenſure of the preſent. His Lordſhip, as well as Sir *William Young*, were for the enquiry.

Mr. *Pitt* defended the conduct of himſelf and colleagues in carrying on the war, ſpoke of the merits of the new miniſtry, and maintained their claims to the confidence of the people. He left no part of Mr. Grey's ſpeech unanſwered, and concluded with giving his opinion againſt the neceſſity of an inquiry.

Mr. *Fox* followed Mr. Pitt; he alſo embraced all the topics of the War, &c. giving his arguments a turn in favour of the motion, which he ſupported.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (Mr. Addington) made a few obſervations on what fell from the Hon. Gentleman who preceded him; and ſaid, it was by no means fair to prejudge him and his colleagues. Reſpecting the queſtion of Peace, he obſerved, that his Majeſty's miniſters were diſpoſed and determined to take ſuch ſteps as they conceived to be calculated for Peace. No form of Government in France ſhould be an obſtruction to negociation; and, with this diſpoſition on the part of this country, the ſucceſs of the attempt would depend wholly on the terms. He then entered into the ſubject of neutral veſſels, and concluded by declaring himſelf againſt the motion.

Sir *Gregory Page Turner* and Mr. *Dent* ſaid a few words in favour of the motion, when the Houſe divided. For the motion 105—Againſt it 201.

H. OF LORDS.

March 27.

The Earl of *Moira* preſented a bill for relief of inſolvent Debtors.

The clauſe in Taylor's divorce bill, prohibiting the parties from marrying, produced a long debate; on a diviſion, it was negatived, the numbers being, ayes 27, noes 59.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Jones* moved for a Committee to inquire into the cauſes of breaking the convention of El Ariſch.

Mr.

Mr. *Dundas* juſtified the conduct of miniſters, but conſented to the production of the inſtructions to Lord Keith and to Sir Sidney Smith on the ſubject.

H. OF LORDS.

March 30.

The Earl of *Suffolk*, after expatiating for a conſiderable time on the facility with which the prices of articles of food were kept up by means of country bank-notes, moved, that the Lords Committees be inſtructed to enquire into the amount of country bank-notes now in circulation, and what effects they had in advancing the price of proviſions.

Lords *Hobart* and *Auckland* defended the country banks, as the means for enabling us to extend our manufactures, our commerce, and our wealth.

The Duke of *Athol* alſo defended the country bankers, particularly in the North, were their liberality had ſaved many thouſands from being ſtarved.

The queſtion being put, it was negatived without a diviſion.

The Earl of *Warwick* then roſe; and, having declared that in his opinion the preſent ſcarcity was not real but artificial, moved in ſubſtance, that all Mayors, Juſtices, and others in power, ſhould take an account, on oath, of all flour, grain, or pulſe, in their different diſtricts, and to whom it had been diſpoſed of ſince April laſt.

The Earl of *Morton* thought it was impoſſible to obtain ſuch an account without a ſpecial act of Parliament, and no one could be compelled to give it.

The Duke of *Bedford* did not ſee that the motion would produce any advantage. He thought that the leaſt ſaid on the ſubject would be the beſt, and that he ſhould wait for the ultimate report of the Committee before he brought forward ſome remedies for the preſent ſcarcity which had ſtruck his mind.—The motion was then carried.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Houſe in a Committee voted ſeveral ſupplies for the civil ſervices of Ireland.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, after calling the attention of the Houſe to the propriety of exempting Curates who keep one horſe from paying the duty, moved for a Committee on the ſubject, which, after ſome obſervations from the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, was agreed to.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 1.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, from the bar of the Houſe, ſaid, "I am commanded by his Majeſty to lay before this Houſe, copies and extracts of papers containing ſecret information relative to the ſtate of Ireland, and the proceedings of certain diſaffected perſons in both parts of the United Kingdom." He obſerved, "I did hope it would not have been neceſſary, as far as Great Britain is concerned, to call the attention of the Houſe to this ſubject; but, unfortunately, the malignant ſpirit, which is in perpetual alliance with diſaſter and internal difficulty, has not been able to reſiſt the temptation afforded to it by the diſtreſs occaſioned by the high price of the articles of life, of endeavouring to make that public diſtreſs, although fruitleſsly I truſt, the inſtrument of public perverſion." He then moved, "That the papers be referred to a Secret Committee," which was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

April 2.

The Royal Aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the expiring laws, potatoe cultivation, Canterbury, and cattle market bills.

In the Commons the ſame day, a Secret Committee was choſen by ballot on the communication of the preceding day.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 13.

The report of the Secret Committee, appointed to inquire into the ſeditious practices in Great Britain and Ireland, was brought up.

April 14.

After a debate of ſome length, during the greater part of which ſtrangers were excluded from the gallery, a bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act for ſix weeks after the next Seſſion of Parliament went through all its ſtages; and a bill for reviving the laws againſt Sedition was read the firſt time.

H. OF LORDS.

April 15.

The bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act was received from the Commons; and a Committee of Secrecy was ordered to be balloted for.

In the Commons the ſame day, after ſome objections by Meſſrs. *Sheridan* and *Tierney*, the ſedition bill was read a ſecond time.

H. OF LORDS.

April 16.

After balloting for the Secret Committee, Earl *St. Vincent* moved, "that the thanks of the Houſe be voted to the Commanders, Officers, and ſeamen, employed in the victory off Copenhagen."

Lord *Grenville*, the earl of *Weſtmorland*, viſcount *Hood*, and the duke of *Clarence*, joined in animated eulogiums of the ſkill and bravery of our heroes; and the Houſe unanimouſly adopted the reſolutions.

In the Commons the ſame day, the

Chancellor

Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the thanks of the Houſe be voted to the officers and ſeamen engaged in the recent action before Copenhagen. After paying a juſt tribute to the ſkill and valour of Sir Hyde Parker, he detailed the conduct of Lord Nelſon, whoſe praiſe did not reſt meerly on the atchievement of victory; for, if it were poſſible to add one more branch to his laurels, ſtill more honourable to his name and character, it was to be found in the magnanimous diſplay of humanity, ſo worthy of himſelf, in his efforts, during the triumphant career of victory, to ſtop the further effuſion of human blood: for no ſooner was the fire of the enemy's ſhips and batteries ſilenced, and the latter in poſſeſſion of his Majeſty's forces, than Admiral Nelſon himſelf went on ſhore, requeſted an interview with the Prince Royal, who commanded the place, and earneſtly adviſed him to propoſe a truce; aſſuring him, that his own wiſhes, perfectly in uniſon with thoſe of his Royal Maſter, were to prevent as much as poſſible the effuſion of human blood. The Prince Royal aſked why ſuch a propoſition came from him, who had been ſo ſucceſsful? His anſwer was, that the object of his miſſion was, not the deſtruction of a brave people, but to aſſiſt and maintain the rights of his King and Country; and that, if a truce were not propoſed, he ſhould be obliged, in duty, to deſtroy thoſe brave Danes who ſhould fall in his way. Struck with the ſingular generoſity of ſuch a propoſal from a victorious enemy, the Prince Royal inſtantly acceded to it; and the gallant Nelſon was received by a brave and generous people (for brave and generous he muſt call thoſe who could, in the moment of their defeat, applaud with exultation the generoſity of their conqueror) with the loudeſt acclamations of admiration. Mr. Addington repeated the determination of miniſters to maintain the eſſential rights of the Empire. But, at the ſame time that he congratulated the country upon a victory ſo glorious, he implored the Houſe to believe, that, had the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms been ten times greater on this occaſion, it ſhould not ſhake the firm diſpoſition of his Majeſty and Government for the attainment of peace, upon every principle of moderation, conſiſtent with the national honour, and national ſecurity.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* reiterated theſe ſentiments: and the Houſe unanimouſly concurred in voting its thanks to the perſons engaged in this ſplendid victory; as it did, on the motion of Mr. Addington, to vote monuments in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Captains Moſſe and Riou.

H. OF LORDS.

April 18.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion, the Iriſh Maſter of the Rolls, the Eaſt India goods, the poor children's indenture, and the poor rates collection bills.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 20.

The bill to prevent ſeditious meetings, the Iriſh corn bounty bill, the lottery bill, and the cuſtoms duty bill, were read the third time and paſſed.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, April 24. Letter from Capt. Dixon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Genereaux, to the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.

Genereux, Port Mahon, March 10.

My Lord, I have the ſatisfaction to incloſe a letter from Capt. Barlow, of his Majeſty's ſhip Phœbe, of 36 guns, for your Lordſhip's information. This very gallant and well-fought action, as related in Capt. Barlow's letter, and much more ſtrongly marked in the hull of the French ſhip, warrants me in ſaying, that more ſkill or effective gunnery were never diſplayed in any combat than in the preſent inſtance.

Phœbe, at Sea, 20 leagues of Gibraltar, Feb. 20.

My Lord, Yeſterday about four o'clock in the afternoon, his Majeſty's ſhip under my command being about two leagues to the eaſtward of Gibraltar, I diſcovered one of the enemy's ſhips under Couta ſteering with a crowd of ſail to the Eaſtward. I had the good fortune to bring her to a cloſe action about half paſt ſeven the ſame evening, which continued within piſtol-ſhot with unremitting fury about two hours, the enemy reſolutely oppoſing the animated and ſkilful exertions of my brave Officers and men, until his ſhip was almoſt a wreck, five feet water in her hold, her guns diſmounted, and literally encumbered with dead, the number of which amounted to 200, and of wounded to 143. She proves to be the French frigate L'Africaine, of 44 guns, viz. twenty-ſix eighteen-pounders on her main-deck, and eighteen nine-pounders on her quarter-deck and forecaſtle, a very fine ſhip, about three years old, under the orders of the Chief of Diviſion Saunier, whoſe broad pendant was flying, and who (with many principal Officers both of the troops and of the marine,) was ſlain in the action, and commanded by Captain Majendie, who is amongſt the wounded. At the commencement of the action ſhe had 715 men; viz. 400 troops and artificers of various deſcriptions, under the command of General Deſourneaux,

Defourneux, and a crew of 315 Officers and ſeamen; alſo ſix braſs field-pieces, ſeveral thouſand ſtand of arms, ammunition, and implements of agriculture. She ſailed from Rochefort on the 13th inſtant, in company with a frigate, from which ſhe parted on the following day in a gale of wind. So tremendous and deciſive has been the effect of the fire of the Phœbe in this conteſt, that I muſt regret the inability of my pen to do juſtice to the merits of thoſe who directed it. It has been my duty, on a former occaſion, to report to their lordſhips the meritorious conduct of my firſt Lieut. Holland, and the Lieuts. Bedford and Heywood; Lieut. Weaver, of the Marines; Mr. Griffiths, the Maſter; the warrant and petty-officers, and the whole of the ſhip's company, are entitled to all the commendation in the power of their Commander to beſtow. My ſatisfaction in relating comparatively the ſmall loſs we have ſuſtained is more eaſily imagined than deſcribed, as it amounts only to one ſeaman killed, two officers, and ten ſeamen wounded; our damages are chiefly in maſts, yards, ſails and rigging, the greateſt part of which are rendered unſerviceable. I incloſe a copy of the French Commander's report of the number killed and wounded on board L'Africaine.

I am &c. ROBERT BARLOW.

Liſt of killed and wounded on-board the Phœbe.

Samuel Hayes, ſeaman, killed; 2 officers and 10 ſeamen, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded, but ſince recovered.

Lieut. Holland, and Mr. Griffiths, Maſter.

P. S. I have reaſon to believe Egypt to have been the deſtination of the force under the orders of General Defourneaux, and Commodore Saumier.

Total killed on-board L'Africaine 200—Wounded 143.

[This Gazette likewiſe contains letters, giving an account of the capture of L'Audacieux French lugger of 14 guns and 50 men, by the Cambrian, the Hon. Capt. Legge, who likewiſe re-captured Nancy letter of marque, of London; alſo, of the taking of the Le Petit Piratte French privateer, of 4 guns and 24 men, by the Greyhound Revenue cutter, of Weymouth.]

Downing-Street, April 28.

By diſpatches received from Lord Elgin, dated Conſtantinople, March 31, it appears that his Lordſhip had received letters from Lord Keith, ſtating that the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby effectuated a landing on the 8th inſt. on the peninſula of Aboukir, under a very heavy fire from cannons, mortars, and muſketry, the enemy having withdrawn the whole garriſon from Alexandria, and many detachments from that vicinity, to oppoſe them; that after making the neceſſary preparations on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, the army advanced on the 12th to within five miles of Alexandria; they there took a poſition with their right towards the ſea, and their left ſupported by the Lake Maadie, where Sir Sidney Smith, who was poſted there with his command of boats, was keeping up a communication with the natives, and ſupplying the army with freſh proviſions and water; that on the 13th, at ſeven in the morning, the enemy made an attack, and were repulſed with loſs about eleven; in the meau time, the marines had been diſembarked, and attacked by land the caſtle of Aboukir, the only poſt in that peninſula occupied by the enemy; that on the 14th, at ſun-ſet, when the veſſel which brought this intelligence was under weigh, the troops on ſhore and the gun-veſſels were throwing ſhot and ſhells into Aboukir, and at the ſame moment a firing was heard towards Alexandria, which appeared from the Fourdroyant to be a general attack. The Grand Vizier had marched forward from Jaffa Feb. 25; having, according to Major Holloway's letters to Lord Elgin, received a conſiderable reinforcement.

[Here follows a liſt of 112 ſhips and veſſels taken, re-taken, and detained in the Mediterranean by the ſquadron under Lord Keith; and alſo letters from Capts. I. H. Talbot, and G. Morris, of the Sheerneſs and Lady Charlotte hired armed cutters, ſtating the capture of Le Prefect de la Manche French lugger, of 16 guns and 49 men; and the recapture of five ſail of Britiſh merchantmen.]

Admiralty-Office, May 2. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Noſtrá Signora del Carmen Spaniſh ſchooner privateer, by the Amethyſt, Capt. Cooke; and alſo of four Spaniſh merchantmen, off Ferrol, by the Megæra, Capt. Newhouſe; all of which were deſtroyed; likewiſe, the capture of L'Achille French privateer, of 6 guns and 44 men, by the Pigmy, Capt. Shepheard.]

Downing-ſtreet, May 3. The following letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. to the Earl of Elgin, together with diſpatches from his Lordſhip to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York and Lord Hawkeſbury, and a letter from Col. Anſtruther to Col. Brownrigg, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received.

Letter from Sir Ralph Abercromby to the Earl of Elgin, dated Camp before Alexandria, March 16.

My Lord, on the 1ſt inſt. the fleet arrived in ſight of Alexandria; on the 2d it anchored in Aboukir Bay; the weather did not permit any debarkation before the

8th

8th; on that day it was happily effected, under the moſt trying circumſtances. The boats had near a mile to row, and were for ſome time under the fire of fifteen pieces of artillery, and the muſquetry of 2,500 men; ſtill the intrepidity of the troops overcame every difficulty. We took eight pieces of cannon. On the 9th, the remainder of the army was landed. On the 12th we marched forward to within two leagues of Alexandria, and one league of the enemy, who were advantageouſly poſted on a ridge, with their right to the canal of Alexandria, and their left to the ſea. On the 13th we moved forward to attack the enemy, and to turn their left. They did not, however, wait, but came down and attacked us. The action was warm; but the enemy were every where forced under the walls of Alexandria. Our loſs is conſiderable. Although Col. Erſkine is wounded, he is doing well. He has loſt his leg. His regiment gained great credit, but ſuffered ſeverely. No officer of rank is killed or dangerouſly wounded. Excuſe this ſcrawl, written on my knee.

I am, &c. R. Abercromby.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Elgin to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, dated Conſtantinople, April 4.

As Col. Anſtruther's letter to me, which accompanied that to Col. Brownrigg, was written March 16, I take the liberty of adding to your Royal Highneſs, that Menou, having, with 2000 cavalry, joined the corps at Alexandria, attacked Sir Ralph Abercromby on the 21ſt. The aſſault was vigorous; but the enemy were entirely repulſed with great loſs, not, however, before Sir Ralph Abercromby, Gen. Moore, Gen. Hope, and Sir Sidney Smith, had been wounded ſlightly, and Col. Abercromby had loſt a limb. Col. Paget appears to have had a ſlight wound. Lord Keith's laſt letter ſays, all the wounded are ſurpriſingly well, conſidering they are all by cannon or grape ſhot. I may add, that my Commiſſary, who left Rhodes on the 27th, mentions that ſome of the troops who came there firſt, or had been left ſick, were already ſo well as to have ſailed from thence to join. Nothing could have been more brilliant than our operations appear to have been.

Extract of a letter from Col. Anſtruther to Col. Brownrigg, dated Camp, near Alexandria, March 16.

The fleet ſailed from Marmaxia Feb. 22, and anchored in Aboukir Bay March 2. From that day to the 7th, the weather was ſo boiſterous, and the ſwell ſo great, that it was impracticable to diſembark. This circumſtance gave the enemy full leiſure to collect troops and artillery, and to make every neceſſary preparation to oppoſe us. The whole infantry of the garriſon of Alexandria, 300 cavalry, and 14 or 15 pieces of cannon, were placed on a ſpace of little more than two miles, from near the caſtle of Aboukir, to the narrow iſthmus which forms the boundary of the Lake. Such was the ſituation in which we found things on the morning of the 8th, when the deſcent was made. Nothing, I believe, ever exceeded the boldneſs and perſeverance with which the boats continued to approach the ſhore, under a ſhower of bullets, ſhells, and grape. Every diſcharge was anſwered by a ſhout from the ſeamen, and all ſeemed totally inſenſible of danger. The reſerve of the right formed as if on the parade, and in a moment carried a height nearly equal to, and very like to, that of Camperdown. The left were charged by the cavalry the moment they got out of the boats; however, they drove every thing before them, and, in the courſe of three quarters of an hour, the enemy was completely beaten, with the loſs of half his artillery. After a halt of two or three hours, in order to diſembark ammunition, and part of General Coote's brigade, which had not been landed, the army advanced about four miles, where we remained till the 12th; the landing of proviſions and ſtores being much impeded by the boiſterous weather. On the 12th we again marched about five miles, conſtantly ſkirmiſhing with the advanced guard of the enemy, who had received a reinforcement of two half brigades of infantry, and one regiment of cavalry, from Cairo. We halted for the night, about three miles from the enemy's poſition, which ſeemed and proved very advantageous. Next morning the army moved to attack the right of it, marching by lines from the left; the reſerve covering the movement, and moving parallel with the firſt fire. As the columns advanced into the plain, the enemy attacked the heads of both with all his cavalry, ſupported by a conſiderable body of infantry, and 10 or 12 pieces of cannon. This attack was repulſed by the advanced guard (the 90th and 92d), both of which behaved moſt nobly. The firſt line then formed two lines to the front of march, the flanks of which were protected by the reſerve, and continued to advance in that manner, whilſt the ſecond line continuing ſtill in column (except the firſt brigade of it) turned the enemy's right, and forced him to quit his poſition. The army followed in the order above ſtated; and Sir Ralph had given orders for renewing the attack on the heights cloſe to the town, to which the enemy retreated; but on examining them with attention, it was thought that they were under the guns of the forts, and could not probably be kept if carried; the army took up in the evening the ground which the enemy had quitted. The force the enemy oppoſed to us appeared

peared about 5,000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and a large proportion of artillery; the ground being particularly favourable to the two laſt. The movements, although under a conſtant cannonade, were regular and accurate; The General, in this laſt action, had his horſe ſhot under him. The poſition we occupy is good; it cuts off the communication between Alexandria and the Nile, excepting through the deſart: our ſupplies are conveyed, by means of the lake, with eaſe and ſecurity.

Admiralty-office, May 6. This Gazette announces the capture of the following French privateers: by the Immortalité, Capt. Hotham, La Laure, of 14 guns and 78 men; by the Fortuné, Lord A. Beauclerk, (in company with the Trent frigate and Dolphin cutter) Le Renard, pierced for 10 guns; by the Jaſon, Lieut. Lofack, La Durad, of 14 braſs ſix-pounders and 53 men.

Downing-ſtreet, May 9. The following diſpatch was this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's troops ſerving in the Mediterranean.

Sir, *Camp before Alexandria, March* 16.

Although it was not originally my intention to have commenced the operations of the Britiſh Army in Egypt on the ſide of Alexandria, yet circumſtances aroſe which induced me to change my opinion. We were much longer delayed on the coaſt of Aſia Minor than we had at firſt any reaſon to apprehend; and we were ultimately obliged to ſail from Marmarice in a very imperfect ſtate of preparation. I am fully ſenſible of the exertions of his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Ottoman Porte, as well as of the Quarter-maſter-general, and the other officers who were ſent forward to provide for the neceſſities of the army. Our delays originated from other cauſes. For a conſiderable time previous to our ſailing, the weather was extremely boiſterous, and the wind contrary. The moment that it became practicable to ſail with ſo large a fleet, Lord Keith put to ſea; we left Marmarice on the 22d of February, and came in ſight of Alexandria on the 1ſt of March. On the 2d, the fleet anchored in Aboukir Bay. Until the 7th the ſea ran high, and no diſembarkation could be effected; on that day every arrangement was completed; and on the 8th, the troops forming the firſt diviſion, conſiſting of the Reſerve under the command of Major-gen. Moore, the brigade of guards, under the Hon. Major-gen. Ludlow, and part of the firſt brigade, under the command of Major-gen. Coote, got into the boats early in the morning; they had, in general, from five to ſix miles to row, and did not arrive at the point of landing till ten o'clock. The front of diſembarkation was narrow, and a hill which commanded the whole ſeemed almoſt inacceſſible. The enemy were fully aware of our intention, were in force, and had every advantage on their ſide. The troops, however, notwithſtanding their being expoſed to a very ſevere cannonade, and under the fire of grape-ſhot, made good their landing, aſcended the hill with an intrepidity ſcarcely to be paralleled, and forced the enemy to retire, leaving behind him ſeven pieces of artillery and a number of horſes. The troops that aſcended the hill were the 23d regiment and the four flank companies of the 40th, under the command of Col. Spencer, whoſe coolneſs and good conduct Major-gen. Moore has mentioned to me in the higheſt terms of approbation. It is impoſſible to paſs over the good order in which the 28th and 42d regiments landed, under the command of Brig. Gen. Oakes, who was attached to the reſerve under Major-gen. Moore; and the troops in general loſt not a moment in remedying any little diſorder which became unavoidable in a landing under ſuch circumſtances. The diſembarkation of the army continued on that and the following day. The troops which landed on the 8th advanced three miles the ſame day; and on the 12th the whole army moved forward, and came within ſight of the enemy, who was formed on an advantageous ridge, with his right to the canal of Alexandria, and his left towards the ſea. It was determined to attack them on the morning of the 13th; and in conſequence the army marched in two lines by the left, with an intention to turn their right flank. The troops had not been long in motion before the enemy deſcended from the heights on which they were formed, and attacked the leading brigades of both lines, which were commanded by Major-gen. Cradock and Major-gen. the Earl of Cavan. The 90th regiment formed the advanced guard of the front line, and the 92d that of the ſecond; both battalions ſuffered conſiderably, and behaved in ſuch a manner as to merit the praiſe both of courage and diſcipline. Major-gen. Cradock immediately formed his brigade to meet the attack made by the enemy; and the troops changed their poſition with a quickneſs and preciſion which did them the greateſt honour. The remainder of the army followed ſo good an example, and were immediately in a ſituation not only to face, but to repel the enemy. The reſerve, under the command of Major-gen. Moore, which was on the right, on the change of the poſition of the army, moved on in column, and covered the right flank. The army continued to

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advance, puſhing the enemy with the greateſt vigour, and ultimately forcing them to put themſelves under the protection of the fortified heights which form the principal defence of Alexandria.—It was intended to have attacked them in this their laſt poſition; for which purpoſe the reſerve, under the command of Major Gen. Moore, which had remained in column during the whole of the day, was brought forward; and the ſecond line, under the command of Major Gen. Hutchinſon, marched to the left acroſs a part of the Lake Mariotis, with a view to attack the enemy on both flanks: but, on reconnoitring their poſition, and not being prepared to occupy it after it ſhould be carried, prudence required that the troops who had behaved ſo bravely, and who were ſtill willing to attempt any thing, however arduous, ſhould not be expoſed to a certain loſs, when the extent of the advantage could not be aſcertained. They were therefore withdrawn, and now occupy a poſition with their right to the ſea, and their left to the canal of Alexandria and Lake Mariotis, about a league from the town of Alexandria.—I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in ſaying, that the conduct of the Britiſh and Foreign troops under my command is deſerving of the higheſt praiſe; their courage and their diſcipline have been equally conſpicuous.—To all the General Officers I am indebted for their zeal and intelligence.—From the Hon. Brigadier Gen. Hope, Adjutant General, and Lieut. Col. Anſtruther, Quarter Maſter General, I have received every teſtimony of zeal, and the moſt able aſſiſtance in the operations of the army; and to the other officers of the General Staff, I feel obligations. On the 8th the arrangements made by Lord Keith were ſuch as to enable us to land at once a body of 6000 men. The Hon. Capt. Cochrane, and thoſe other captains and officers of the royal navy, who were entruſted with the diſembarkation, not only of the troops, but of the artillery, ammunition, proviſions, and ſtores of all kinds, have exerted themſelves in ſuch a manner as to claim the warmeſt acknowledgements of the whole army.—Sir Sidney Smith, and the other captains and officers of the navy under his command who landed with the army, have been indefatigable in their exertions in forwarding the ſervice on which they are employed. The enemy have left a ſmall garriſon in Aboukir caſtle: it has been neceſſary to bring up a few pieces of heavy artillery, and there is reaſon to believe that it will ſpeedily ſurrender. Majors Mac Karras and Fletcher, of the royal engineers, who went down in the Penelope frigate to ſurvey the coaſt of Egypt, a ſhort time before we ſailed from Marmarice, were unfortunately ſurpriſed in a ſmall boat in Aboukir bay; the former was killed, and the latter taken priſoner. Our communication with the fleet is at preſent kept up by means of the lake of Aboukir. We have been fortunate enough to find water ſufficient for the ſupply of the army; and we begin to derive ſome ſupplies from the country. I have the honour to incloſe herewith returns of the killed and wounded in the actions of the 8th and 13th inſt. together with a return of the artillery taken from the enemy on thoſe days.

RA. ABERCROMBY.

P. S. I have had no means of aſcertaining the loſs of the enemy, but it muſt have been conſiderable.

Total of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Army under the command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. &c. Aboukir, March 8.

4 officers, 4 ſerjeants, 94 rank and file, killed; 26 officers, 34 ſerjeants, 5 drummers, 450 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, miſſing.

Officers killed.—Enſign Warren, of the Coldſtream Guards; Major Ogle, of the 58th Regiment; Hon. Enſign Mead, of the 40th Flank Company; Enſign England, of the 1ſt Battalion 54th Regiment.

Officers wounded.—Guards, Capts. Plunkett, Frederick, Beadon, Myers; and Surgeon Roſe.— 23d Regiment, Capts. Lloyd and Pearſon.—42d, Lieut. Col. James Stewart; Capt. M'Quarrie; Lieuts. Alex. Campbell, Dick, Fred. Campbell, Stewart Campbell, Charles Campbell, and Enſign Wilſon.—58th, Capt. Beſt; and Enſign Rolt.—Corſican Rangers, Capt. Panattini.—2d Battalion Royals, Capt. Alex. M'Donald; Lieut. James Graham, Thomas Fraſer, and Thomas Liſter.—1ſt Battalion of the 54th, Capt. Shipley.—2d Battalion of Ditto, Lieut. George O'Halleren.

N. B. Lieut. Guittera, 1 ſerjeant, and 12 rank and file of the Corſican Rangers, taken priſoners, are returned in the column of miſſing.

(Signed) JOHN HOPE, Adjutant General.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing of the Army under the command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. near Alexandria, March 13.

6 officers, 6 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 143 rank and file, 21 horſes, killed; 66 officers, 1 quarter maſter, 61 ſerjeants, 7 drummers, 946 rank and file, 5 horſes, wounded; 1 rank and file miſſing.

Officers killed.—Coldſtream Guards, Enſign Jenkinſon.—13th Regiment, Capt. Cheſter.—18th, Capt. Jones; Brigade Major Foſter.—28th, Capt. Godley; Volunteer Lieut.—30th, Enſign T. Rodgers.—50th, Lieut. Stewart.

Officers wounded.—26th Light Dragoons, Lieut. Woodgate.—Coldſtream Guards, Capt. Beadon.—1ſt Battalion of the 54th regiment

regiment, Enſign T. C. Kirby.—2d Battalion of the 54th; Capts. Gibſon, Cairns, Roberts; Lieuts. B. Stone, G. Mills; Enſign J. Kelly.—92d Regiment, Lieut. Col. Erſkine, Capts. Ramſay, Macdonald; Lieuts. Macleod, Doule, M'Donald, F. Campbell, Clarke, R. Macdonald, Cameron; Enſign Wilkie.—8th, Major Duke; Capts. M'Mundo, Fortye; Lieuts. Church, O'Brien, Eaſon.—13th, Capt. Brown; Lieuts. Dolphin, Serle, Copland, Handcock, Rich; Enſigns Hewſon, Andrews, O'Maley.—90th, Col. Hill; Lieut. Col. Vigoreux; Capt. Eden; Lieuts. Tiſdell, Cartwright, Wright.—79th, Lieut. Col. Macdonald; Lieuts. Sutherland, Stuart; Volunteer Alexander Cameron.—30th, Capt. John Douglas; Lieut. Duncan, of the 21ſt regiment.—44th, Col. Tilſon; Lieut. Brown; Enſign Berwick.—De Rolle's Regiment, Lieut. Col. Baron Durler; Major Sonnenburg; Lieut. Bachenau.—Dillon's regiment, Capt. Renaud; Lieut. Montureux; Enſign Canillac.—28th, Capt. Bevan.—42d regiment, Lieut. Col. Dixon; Capt. A. Campbell; Lieut. S. Fraſer.—Corſicans, Lieut. Guſlami.—Royal Artillery, Capt. T. Boger; Lieut. Sturgeon; Quarter-Maſter Commiſſary Lane.—Lieut. O'Brien of the 8th, ſince dead of his wounds.

(Signed) JOHN HOPE, Adjutant-General.

March 18.—Lieut. Col. Bryce, of the Coldſtream Guards, wounded and taken priſoner on the evening of the 14th inſt. and ſince dead of his wounds.

JOHN HOPE, Adjutant General.

Letter from Adm. Lord Keith, K. B. &c. to E. Nepean, Eſq. dated on board the Foudroyant in the Bay of Aboukir, March 10.

Sir, My diſpatches of the 22d ult. by the Speedwell, will have acquainted you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the armament on that day quitted the harbour of Marmarice for this place, which the whole fleet reached on the 2d inſt. The Turkiſh gun-boats and kaicks excepted, all of which bore up, by night, for Macri, Cyprus, and other ports during the prevalence of ſtrong Weſterly gales that we encountered on the paſſage. Too much of the day of our arrival here had elapſed, before all the ſhips could get to anchorage, to admit of the landing being effected before the approach of night; and an unfortunate ſucceſſion of ſtrong Northerly gales, attended by a heavy ſwell, rendered it impoſſible to diſembark before the 8th. The neceſſary preparations were made on preceding evening. The boats began to receive the troops at two o'clock in the morning, and at three the ſignal was made for their proceeding to rendezvous near the Mondovi, anchored about a gun ſhot from the ſhore, where it had been determined that they were to be aſſembled and properly arranged: but ſuch was the extent of the anchorage occupied by ſo large a fleet, and ſo great the diſtance of many of them from any one given point, that it was not till nine the ſignal could be made for the boats to advance towards the ſhore. The whole line immediately began to move with great celerity towards the beach between the Caſtle of Aboukir and the entrance of the Sed, under the direction of the Hon. Capt. Cochrane, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Ajax, aſſiſted by Capts. Stevenſon, Scott, Larmour, Apthorpe, and Marriſon, of the Europa, Stately, Diadem, Druid, and Thiſbe, and the reſpective agents of tranſports, the right flank being protected by the Cruelle cutter, and the Dangereuſe and Janniſſary gun-veſſels; and the left, by the Entreprenante cutter, Malta ſchooner, and Negreſſe gun-veſſel, with two launches of the fleet on each, armed for the purpoſe of ſupplying the places of the Turkiſh gun-veſſels, of whoſe ſervice I had been deprived. Capt. Sir Sidney Smith of the Tigre, with the Capts. Riboleau, Guion, Saville, Burn, and Hillyer, of the Aſtrea, Eurus, Experiment, Blonde, and Nigre, appointed, with a detachment of ſeamen, to co-operate with the army, had the charge of the launches, with the field-artillery accompanying the troops. The Tartaros and Fury were placed in proper ſituations for throwing ſhot and ſhells with advantage; and the Petterell, Cameleon, and Minorca, were moored as near as poſſible, with their broadſides to the ſhore. The enemy had not failed to avail himſelf of the unavoidable delays to which we had been expoſed, for ſtrengthening the naturally difficult coaſt to which we were to approach. The whole garriſon of Alexandria, ſaid to amount to near 3000 men, reinforced with many ſmall detachments that had been obſerved to advance from the Roſetta branch, was appointed for its defence. Field-pieces were placed on the moſt commanding heights, and in the intervals of the numerous ſand-hills which cover the ſhore, all of which were lined with muſquetry; the beach on either wing being flanked with cannon, and parties of cavalry held in readineſs to advance. The fire of the enemy was ſucceſſively opened from their mortars and field pieces, as the boats got within their reach, and as they approached to the ſhore the exceſſive diſcharge of grape-ſhot and of muſquetry from behind the ſand-hills ſeemed to threaten them with deſtruction, while the caſtle of Aboukir on the right flank maintained a conſtant and harraſſing diſcharge of large ſhot and ſhells; but the ardour of our officers and men was not to be damped. No moment of heſitation intervened. The beach was arrived at, a footing obtained, the troops advanced, and the enemy forced to relinquiſh

quiſh all the advantageous poſitions which they had held. The boats returned without delay for the ſecond diviſion; and before the evening the whole army, with few exceptions, was landed with ſuch articles of proviſions and ſtores as required the moſt immediate attention.—I refer to the General's report for the loſs ſuſtained by the army in this dangerous and difficult ſervice. I encloſe the caſualties of the ſquadron and tranſports, and feel much ſatisfaction in conveying to their lordſhips my full teſtimony to the merits of all the officers and men employed under my orders on this arduous occaſion. KEITH.

Letter from Adm. Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, to E. Nepean, Eſq. Aboukir Bay, March 16.

Sir, The army had a ſharp conflict with the enemy on the 13th, as they advanced towards Alexandria, for the particulars of which I refer to the General's details. I encloſe for their Lordſhips information, an account of the loſs ſuffered on that occaſion by the detachment of ſeamen under the direction of Capt. Sir Sidney Smith, and by the battalion of Marines, under the command of Lieut-col. Smith, both co-operating with the army on ſhore.

I am &c. KEITH.

Return of Seamen employed on ſhore under the orders of Capt. Sir W. S. Smith, killed and wounded in the Action of March 13.

Five ſeamen, killed; one officer (Mr. Wright, Midſhipman of the Northumberland), nineteen ſeamen wounded.

Return of killed and wounded in the Battalion of Marines, commanded by Lieut. Col. Smith, ſerving with the Army under the orders of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, in the action of March 13.

Two officers, twenty-two rank and file, killed; four officers, two ſerjeants, two drummers, twenty-ſeven rank and file wounded. Total, Fifty-nine.

Names of Officers killed and wounded—P. Huſſey, Firſt Lieut. (rank in battalion Capt.) J. Linyee Shea, do. killed—W. Minto, Capt. (rank in battalion Major), R. Forkington, Capt. J. Parry, Firſt Lieut. G. Peebles, Second Lieut. wounded.

Liſt of Officers and Seamen belonging to the ſhips of war and tranſports, killed, wounded, and miſſing, in diſembarking the army in Aboukir Bay March 8.

Total, 22 ſeamen killed; 7 officers, 65 ſeamen, wounded; 3 ſeamen miſſing.

Names of Officers wounded—Stately, Lieut. J. Bray. Europa, G. Thomas. Dolphin, Lieut. F. Collins. Swiftſure, Mr. J. Finchley, Midſhipman. Charon, R. Ogleby, Maſter's Mate. Iphigenia, J. Donnellan, Midſhipman. Dictator, E. Robinſon, Midſhipman, ſince dead. KEITH.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. &c. to E. Nepean, Eſq. dated March 18.

Aboukir Caſtle has capitulated. In the afternoon the Capitan Bey arrived with two ſhips of the line, four or five frigates and corvettes, and ſome ſmall veſſels of the country.

[This Gazette alſo contains accounts of the following captures: the Vives Spaniſh privateer, of 10 nine-pounders and 83 men, by La Bonne Citoyenne, Capt. Jackſon; Le General Brune French ſhip corvette, of 14 6-pounders and 108 men, having Gen. Pelardy and ſuite on-board, by the Amethyſt, Capt. Cooke;—Le Deſirée, of 8 men and 70 tons, and Jupiter, of 16 guns and 60 men; alſo the recapture of the Bolton of 20 guns and 18 men, and the Portugueſe ſhip Cæſar; all by the Leda, Capt. Hope;—Le Huron French privateer, of 14 guns and 35 men, by the earl Spencer privateer Mr. J. Stewart;—La Furie French privateer, of 14 guns and 64 men (in ſight of part of the Portugueſe Brazil convoy, that had been diſperſed in a gale, and were totally unprotected, and for whom La Furie was cruizing), by the Endymion, Capt. Durham. *(To be continued.)*

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, May, 1801.

OUR laſt review of the tranſactions in the North of Europe comprized the memorable action that took place off Copenhagen, between the Britiſh ſquadron under Lord Nelſon and Admiral Graves, and the fleet of

DENMARK.

After the conſequent Armiſtice had been ſigned, as was there mentioned, Sir Hyde Parker entered the Baltic with his armament, and was proceeding towards Sweden, having reached the heights of Carlſcrone, when he received, by a flag of truce, a Note from the Ruſſian miniſter, in the name of the Emperor Alexander, deſiring that a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities might take place till a definitive arrangement could be made, which might put an end to the differences ſubſiſting between Great Britain and the Northern Powers. In conſequence of this, Sir Hyde then returned with his fleet to Copenhagen Roads. Whether on this account, or what other, we know not, but Sir Hyde was ſoon after called home, and the chief command of the fleet veſted in Lord Nelſon, who has ſince quitted that ſtation, again entered the Baltic, and was on the 19th inſt. off the Swediſh iſland of Bornholm, where, long ere this, he muſt have been joined by Admiral Totty with a reinforcement of five ſail of the line, &c. His Lordſhip's object, in this

this movement, is supposed to be, to prevent any junction that might be attempted between the Russian and Swedish fleets; as a Declaration has been published by the Russian minister Count Pahlen, intimating the resolution of the Emperor Alexander to adhere to the principle of the Neutral Convention, and to act in conjunction with his allies in whatever may concern their common interests: but declaring, at the same time, his anxious wish to bring the present dispute to an amicable adjustment. To promote this desirable object, the British Cabinet has sent over Lord St. Helen's, who arrived at Copenhagen on the 15th inst. had conferences immediately with the Danish Minister and the Russian Envoy there, and on the 17th pursued his voyage for Petersburg. The diplomatic talents of his Lordship are too well known, to leave a doubt, that, if the Northern Sovereigns sincerely wish to reconcile all differences, without pressing a measure that this country cannot with either honour or safety comply with, his mission will be successful. If our Government tenders the insertion in our maritime code of such regulations as shall effectually prevent any unnecessary vexation or abuse in the future *exercise* of the right of search, it is not unlikely, we think, that the other parties concerned may withdraw their opposition to the right itself; but if they should strenuously, not to say obstinately, persevere in insisting on our abandoning the *practice* altogether, there is no doubt that Lord Nelson will recommence operations calculated effectually to overpower all farther argument on that head.

When the provocations of the Northern Powers confederated against England's maritime rights had compelled our Government to the adoption of active measures of hostility, a force was with great propriety sent against their Colonial possessions in the

WEST INDIES.

The consequence was, the reduction, with little loss on our side, of the Islands of St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John (the property of Denmark), St. Bartholomew (belonging to Sweden), and St. Martin (jointly possessed by the French and Dutch). It is not unlikely that these islands may be given back in the event of an amicable adjustment of the existing dispute; but in the mean time the vessels, stores, and merchandize captured, becomes lawful prize, which will reward the gallantry of our brave warriors, and materially increase our naval strength.

The new Emperor of

RUSSIA

has commenced his reign by issuing decrees well-calculated to conciliate the affections of his subjects; and, though he has not removed the embargo from British vessels, has recalled the English sailors from the interior, and restored them to their respective ships. With respect to Malta, the source of all his father's spite against this country, the Emperor Alexander has signified his desire that the island should be restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which he has taken under his protection, and appointed a temporary Lieutenant or Vicar, to preside over it till a Grand Master shall be regularly chosen by a General Chapter, at a time and place to be agreed upon by the European Powers.

The Prussians still retain possession of

HANOVER,

and the Danes of

HAMBURGH;

but an agreement has been lately formed between Sir James Crawfurd (the English Minister there), and the Danish Commander (Prince Charles of Hesse), by which the FREE NAVIGATION of the ELBE has been RESTORED. This has, probably, been a consequence of the liberal conduct of our Commanders in the Baltic, in leaving at perfect freedom the Russian, Danish, and Swedish trade in that river and the Cattegat. The re-opening, however, of the Elbe, &c. to our trade has highly offended the *Great Nation*, whose Minister at Berlin is said to have made strong remonstrances to that court against it, as implying a respect, if not friendship, for England, incompatible with its engagements as an ally of France. The same accounts add, that the French Minister's complaint had been treated with very little ceremony or attention.

The arrangement of the indemnifications consequent on the Peace of Luneville has, by a conclusion of the Diet of Ratisbon, been left solely to the Emperor of

GERMANY;

which, it is thought, has created at least a coldness at Berlin toward that Court and the French nation. The interests of the House of Brandenburg will be materially involved in those arrangements, whatever they may be; and it is understood, that at the Diet most of the Deputies from the Northern States voted for the King of Prussia's being joined with his Imperial Majesty in adjusting the claims of the several parties interested.

The Consul of

FRANCE,

to give employment, as it should seem, to the troops which have now almost wholly evacuated Germany, is marching them down to the coasts opposite to our island; against different points of which, it is rumoured, he intends to direct at the same moment the most formidable attacks: but we know so much of French gasconade, and have such well-grounded confidence (under Providence) in our brave defenders both at sea and on land, that, though

due

due vigilance and preparation have been ordered by our Government, we believe scarcely an individual among us will be persuaded that the French will ever really make the attempt.

There appears an intention, however, on the part of France, to compel the Court of

LISBON

to abandon our alliance, or purchase her forbearance; for, the French invading army had on the 29th ultimo reached the city of Burgos, in Spain, about 140 miles distant from Portugal. Our Parliament has voted the sum of 300,000l. in aid of her Most Faithful Majesty; which, it is said, will enable her to keep 20,000 men on foot for six months; but it is much to be feared, that when the French actually reach her territory, and prepare for hostile operations, she will find it necessary to submit to terms, rather than, by an inadequate opposition, to provoke the destruction of her towns, and the ruin of her subjects. Indeed, we find, from the Paris Journals, that M. d'Aranjo has arrived at L'Orient from Lisbon in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary, with propositions for Peace.

While a professed friendship and close alliance appears between the French Government and that of

SPAIN,

we observe (but what inconsistency can surprize us now?) that the Republican Commander at St. Domingo (Toussaint L'Ouverture) has seized all the Spanish part of that island in the name of the French nation!

The unhappy kingdom of

NAPLES,

too, which lately obtained what was called a Treaty of Peace from France, is on all sides covered with Republican troops living at free quarters; and its little navy is completely in the hands of the French. From this degraded and undone country, we naturally pass to that most interesting of all objects at this time,

EGYPT.

On the 22d February the British army under Sir Ralph Abercromby left Marmorice, and arrived off Alexandria on the 1st of March. Circumstances, however, kept the armament coasting about till the 8th, when our troops effected a landing near Aboukir, in spite of the most formidable resistance of the enemy, and advanced three miles the same day, the French retiring before them. On the 12th our army made a grand movement towards Alexandria; and on the 13th it was resolved to make a general attack. The Republican forces descended from the heights which they occupied, and assailed our leading brigades, but were repulsed in every direction; and the British troops pushed the enemy with irresistible vigour under the fortified heights of Alexandria. Our loss in killed and wounded on the 8th and 13th amounted to 2073, among whom were several excellent officers. On the 18th the fortress of Aboukir surrendered; and on the 21st the French brought up their whole collected force of 11 or 12,000 men, with which they made a grand attack on our lines, and were received with a steadiness, and repelled with an ardour and gallantry, that, to use the words of Gen. Hutchinson, "nobly upheld the fame of the British name and nation." Few more severe battles were ever fought; but, in the end, victory was decided in our favour; though, for want of cavalry, the British troops were unable to pursue the flying enemy, and, consequently, to make the utmost advantage of their success. The loss of the English on that day amounted to 1525 men; that of the French is calculated at 3000. We regret to say, that our brave Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, received a wound in the thigh, of which he died on the 28th. In this action the long-famed 42d regiment of Highlanders cut to pieces nearly the whole regiment of Bonaparte's favourite Grenadiers called *The Invincibles*, of whom, it is said, not more than a dozen would accept of quarter. The *invincible standard* has been brought home, and is properly destined to surmount an elegant monument, which national gratitude is about to erect in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of the brave and beloved Abercromby, on whose afflicted widow his Majesty has graciously bestowed a Peerage, with a pension of 2000l. per ann. to pass, after her death, to the heirs of Sir Ralph.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Folkstone, March 17. On Sunday the 8th inst. an immense portion of that stupendous eminence the Cliff, bordering the sea, between this town and *Sandgate*, at about a quarter of a mile from hence, suddenly giving way, was precipitated below with great violence, and several smaller fragments have continued falling at different times since, some slight fissures and separations of the surface being observed previous to their descent. The earth beneath the cliff seems to have sunk originally, as there is a conspicuous depression of it in some parts, and considerable intersections in others. The loss must be rather important to the possessor of the land which has fallen, as it consisted of well-cultivated ground; and, still more unfortunately, there is no deciding at present when it will cease to decline. The foot-path, from this to Sandgate, went across the part which has tumbled down; and it was a very providential circumstance, that at the time it happened, which was a little after ten o'clock in the morning, no one happened to be upon the spot,

ſpot, as they muſt otherwiſe have been daſhed to pieces, by falling from an elevation of ſeveral hundred feet.

The three laſt licenſed curates of *Torvor*, in Lincolnſhire, are now living, all blind, and the youngeſt 84 years of age: a ſingular, and, in reference to their infirmities, a melancholy coincidence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thurſday, May 7.

At the Anniverſary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy; preſent, the Duke of Cumberland, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Preſident; the Archbiſhop of York, the Lord Mayor, the Biſhops of Durham, Wincheſter, Lichfield, Lincoln, Glouceſter, Norwich, Exeter, Chicheſter, Oxford, and Meath; Lord Harewood, Aldermen Boydell, Curtis, Watſon, and Perchard; Sheriffs Perring and Cadell; with many of the clergy and laity; the ſermon was preached by the Rev. William Liſle Bowles, M. A. Rector of Dumbleton, Glouceſterſhire, from Iſaiah, lxi. 3.—Total receipt 871l. 16s. 8d.—Dr. Pearce officiated as Secretary; but we were glad to obſerve that the Anniverſary is not yet without the active aſſiſtance of the gentleman whoſe uſeful labours were thus handſomely acknowledged at a meeting of the Stewards of the Charity May 22, 1799:

"Reſolved, that the Stewards of the preſent year cannot ſeparate without declaring their high ſenſe of the numerous and very important obligations conferred upon the Charity by John Bacon, Eſq. and expreſſing, at the ſame time, their deep regret that his avocations will no longer permit him to continue his official exertions as Secretary to this Inſtitution. They offer him, as bound in ſtrict duty, their grateful acknowledgements, for the faithful and effectual ſervices which, during the long period of 30 years, he has rendered to the cauſe of religion and of good government; and they requeſt him to accept their thanks, in the name of *The Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church* Signed,

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Chairman.

The Anniverſary of the Society for the eſtabliſhment of a Literary Fund was alſo this day celebrated at Freemaſons-hall; and the friends of genius and learning, and all their important effects on the proſperity and happineſs of the country, will rejoice, that it is annually making great acceſſions of ſtrength and power. The Stewards had provided for 300; they made room for 325, and conſiderable numbers were obliged to return unaccommodated.

Sir James Bland Burgeſs, Bart. one of the Vice-Preſidents, was in the Chair; and, by appropriate toaſts, ſongs, and muſick, and particularly by the introduction of poems on the occaſion, the whole formed an entertainment peculiar in its kind as it is noble in its object. The Chair was honourably ſupported by the Duke of Somerſet, Sir William Clayton, Sir John Cox Hippeſley, Thomas Williams, Eſq. M. P. Richard J. Sullivan, Eſq. John Symmons, Eſq. William Salte, Eſq. Mr. Drummond, the late Charge d'Affaires at Denmark, and ſeveral other perſons eminent in rank, as well as literature; and we have great ſatisfaction in ſaying, that this moſt beneficent Inſtitution has, by the warm and liberal countenance with which it has been taken up, already acquired a firm and permanent eſtabliſhment. The fund is now very conſiderable; and it is moſt faithfully adminiſtered. Relief is given to authors and their families depreſſed by age, indiſpoſition, or penury, with the moſt delicate regard to their feelings; and the Inſtitution is almoſt entirely managed without expence, as the Council and Committee tranſact the whole of the buſineſs gratuitouſly. The recitations, which ſometimes produced tears, ſometimes peals of applauſe (and are all inſerted in our Poetical Department), were by, 1. W. Boſcawen, Eſq. an elegant poem, of his own compoſition.—2. A poem of great merit, by W. T. Fitzgerald, Eſq. and recited with his uſual ſpirit and effect.—3. Verſes of conſiderable merit, by I. D'Iſraeli, Eſq. and delivered by Edward Grubb, Eſq.—4. And laſt, but not leaſt, a poetick Addreſs, which drew various expreſſions of heartfelt applauſe, written and ſpoken by Samuel Birch, Eſq. The recitations were relieved by Glees and Songs, ſung by Meſſrs. Sale, Page, Dignum, Gore, &c.; and the general effect, though there was no collection, was an addition of nearly 100l. a year to the annual ſubſcriptions; and benefactions, which go to a permanent fund, of more than 10ol.; 50 of it, a benefaction from Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

Wedneſday, May 20.

This day commenced, at Garraway's, the ſale of Mr. Benfield's eſtates. The noble manſion-houſe and park, containing 409 acres, was purchaſed by Mr. Robins, upholder, for 21,500l. (excluſive of timber and fixtures, to be taken at a valuation.) Mr. Robins purchaſed alſo ſeveral farms, amounting in the whole to more than 53,000l.; and is reported to have bought for Lord Carrington. The farms were judiciouſly divided into deſireable lots; and all ſold for more than 30 years purchaſe. The whole amount was more than 180,000l. The former ſale not having been ratified, the preſent one was made by order of the Exchequer under an extent; and produced 13,000l. more than the former prices.

Friday, May 22.

This evening Dr. Lettſom gave a rural *fête* at Grove hill, his beautiful villa near Camberwell, to a numerous but well-ſelected party of his friends, in a ſtyle we have ſeldom witneſſed. Soon after eight o'clock

o'clock more than 500 perſons were aſſembled, a conſiderable part of whom were beautiful and elegant young women; and, contrary to the uſual practice of ſuch entertainments, not a ſingle perſon preſent found one moment dull, though neither cards nor dancing were introduced. Among the gueſts were Sir William Hamilton, and his luxuriouſly charming lady; the all-accompliſhed Mrs. Creſpigny; the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux; with ſeveral other diſtinguiſhed foreigners, and Engliſh military officers; Mr. Nelſon, brother of the gallant Admiral; a few of the benevolent ſociety called Friends; many reſpectable Clergymen, Phyſicians, Lawyers, Merchants, and opulent Citizens, with their blooming offſpring. Two hours were agreeably paſſed in promenading through the various well-ſtored rooms of the Doctor's very valuable muſeum and library, where abundance of the richeſt curioſities were thrown open for the readier inſpection of his friends; and all were copiouſly ſupplied with refreſhments of tea, coffee, &c. At 10 preciſely a ſpecies of enchantment took place, a ſubſtantial temporary room, 100 feet long and 30 feet broad, erected on the lawn at the extremity of the green houſe (the very exiſtence of which had till then been admirably concealed), was thrown open, and diſplayed the happieſt mixture of elegance and hoſpitality. The tables "groaned with the weight of the feaſt," which conſiſted of the beſt of wines, a profuſion of excellent viands, and abundance of fine ſtrawberries, which were actually in a ſtate of growth on the feſtive board. The roof and ſides of the building were perfumed with an immenſity of natural flowers; and at the entrance, on a ſmall banner of white ſatin, elegantly fringed with gold, were theſe lines:

"To my beſt my friends are free;
Free with that, as free with me:
Free to eat juſt what they pleaſe,
As at home, and at their eaſe;
Free to ſtay three hours or ſo,
When uneaſy, free to go. J. C. L."

The company took the hint; were as happy as mortals could be for three hours; and by one o'clock the worthy hoſt and his family were left alone, to contemplate on the high ſatisfaction they had conferred on ſo numerous and reſpectable a party.

Saturday, May 30.

An indictment was tried at the laſt general Quarter Seſſions for Middleſex, the determination of which cannot fail, when publicly known, to correct the manners of a claſs of men, upon whoſe good or ill conduct depends much of the general order of ſociety, as well as of domeſtic polity. It was a proſecution inſtituted by John Free, Eſq. an eminent Banker in the city, againſt the coachman and two footmen of a gentleman of great reſpectability and fortune in the county of Surrey. The charges againſt the Defendants were, that they had wilfully driven their maſter's carriage againſt the carriage and horſes of the proſecutor, had wounded one of his horſes, and had aſſaulted his ſervant. From the evidence it appeared, that theſe offences were committed in a moſt unwarrantable attempt made by the defendants forcibly to break into the rank of carriages, that were about to ſet down at the Opera-houſe on the 24th of March laſt, rather than fall into the rear of the rank, and take their turn. The charges were ſubſtantiated, in the cleareſt manner, by the evidence of Mr. Free, his coachman and footman; as well as of the conſtable, and the two ſerjeants of the Guards, who attended on duty that evening at the Opera-houſe. On the part of the defendants, the only witneſſes examined were their maſter, who was in his carriage at the time of the aſſault, and the footman of a lady nearly allied to the family, who was alſo preſent. Their maſter ſpoke of the defendants' general conduct in terms of ſtrong commendation; and he inclined to think, that the injury done to the proſecutor's ſervant and horſe, proceeded more from *accident*, in the efforts made to diſengage the two carriages, than from any apparent impropriety of behaviour in the defendants; but the evidence for the proſecution had ſufficiently explained the means by which the carriages became entangled, and the difference between accident and deſign. The other witneſs was proceeding with great volubility to contradict every ſyllable of the evidence which had been given by the ſix witneſſes for the proſecution, when he was recognized to be the perſon who had reſcued one of the defendants from the hands of the conſtable: this circumſtance, added to the palpable untruths he was relating, determined the degree of credit due to his teſtimony, and he was immediately ordered out of the box. In ſumming up the evidence, the chairman expatiated largely on the groſs diſregard of order obſervable at almoſt all places of public reſort, and on the neceſſity there was of maintaining it by the verdict of a jury. He animadverted, with becoming ſeverity, on the conduct of the defendants in the inſtance complained of; and concluded a very ſenſible addreſs, with beſtowing the moſt unqualified praiſe on the public ſpirit and perſeverance of the proſecutor, in bringing the offenders to public juſtice, notwithſtanding the offers of private remuneration which had been liberally made him on the part of the defendants, to ſtifle the proſecution. The jury, after a few moments deliberation, found all the defendants guilty; and the ſentence pronounced upon them by the court was, that each ſhould be impriſoned one month, ſhould pay a fine of 5l. and be further impriſoned until the fine was paid.

P. 279. Lieut.-col. Edward Robinſon, of the 86th regiment, ſon of Sir Geo. R. died at *Bombay*, Sept. 5, 1800, not at *Calcutta*.

P. 281. Read, "At Windſor, Theodore Aylward, Muſ. D. in the univerſity of Oxford (1791); Greſham profeſſor of muſick; and for many years organiſt of St. George's collegiate church at Windſor." The death of this gentleman gave riſe to the report, which was copied into many of the newspapers, of the death of Dr. Herſchel, who, we are happy to find, is in good health.

P. 283, l. 30, r. "William Battie, M.D. phyſician to St. Luke's hoſpital."

Ibid. l. 46, r. "Bradley, co. Durham."

P. 285, l. 14, r. "Charles Shaw Lefevre, eſq. M. P."

P. 381. The remains of the late Admiral Gondall, agreeably to his will, were ſupported to the grave by ſix old ſeamen, accompanied by ſix young maids; to each of whom he had ordered a guinea to be given.

Births.

April 8. THE Empreſs of Germany, a princeſs.

22. At Brechin-caſtle, the lady of the Hon. Wm. Maule, a ſon and heir.

The wife of Henry Howard, eſq. of Corby-caſtle, Cumberland, a ſon.

25. At her houſe in Bruton-ſtreet, Lady Elizabeth Palk, a ſon.

27. At Fulham, the wife of T. J. L. Baker, eſq. of Stouſhill, co. Glou. a dau.

28. The wife of A. Gilmore, of Pill, co. Glouc. a daughter; and, on the 1ſt of May, two more daughters; all of whom, with the mother, are likely to do well.

29. The wife of Lieut.-col. Vane, of the Coldſtream guards, a ſon.

30. In Bedford-ſquare, the wife of James Langham, eſq. a daughter.

Lately, On Stephen's-green, Dublin, Viſcounteſs Charleville, a ſon.

In Dame-ſtreet Dublin, the wife of Richard Philips, eſq. of Mount Rivers, co. Tipperary, two daughters.

At Lochmaben, in Scotland, Mrs Captain Brown, a ſon.

The wife of Mr. George Logan, jun. of Edrom Berwick, a ſon.

At Luriſton, Mrs. John Buchan Hepburn, of Letham, a ſon.

The wife of Col. Welſh, of Burn-hall, Durham, a ſon.

Mrs. Hopper, of Witton caſtle, Durham, a ſon.

At Lancaſter, the wife of J. Gilpin, eſq. of Philadelphia, a ſon.

At Brighthelmſtone, the wife of Hugh Scott, eſq. of Harden, a ſon.

At Mereworth caſtle, Kent, Lady Le Deſpencer, a ſon.

Lady Anne Aſtley, a ſon.

Hon. Mrs. Locke, a daughter.

In Harley-ſtreet, the wife of John Denniſon, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

The wife of Thomas Hardie, labourer, of Earlſtoun, three ſons; all, with the mother, likely to live.

The wife of a baker in Milbank ſtreet, Weſtminſter, four children; one is ſince dead; but the other three, who are daughters, are likely to do well.

May 2. At Kenſington gravel-pits, the wife of Dr. Calcott, a ſon.

3. In Portugal-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the wife of Col. Brownrigg, a ſon.

4 Mrs. Boulton, of Norfolk-ſtr. a dau.

At her father's, in Savile-row, the wife of Geo. S. Marten, eſq. of Gaddeſden, a ſon.

5. In York-place, the lady of Sir Home Popham, a ſon.

At Carſwell-houſe, Berks, the wife of T. Perfect, eſq. a ſon.

6. In Glouceſter-place, the lady of Sir John Orde, a daughter.

At Slough, Bucks, the wife of Wm. Douglas, eſq. a ſon.

8. At Bryanſton, the wife of E. B. Portman, eſq a daughter.

9. At Cowes, Iſle of Wight, the wife of Edward Buſigny, eſq. banker, a ſon.

10. Mrs. Pope, of Covent-garden theatre, a daughter.

11. In Upper Harley-ſtreet, the Hon. Lady Dallas, a daughter.

12. Mrs. Lang, of Finſbury-ſq. a ſon.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of Edward Long, jun. eſq. a dau.

13. In Wimpole-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſq. the wife of James Muſgrave, eſq. a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of Alexander Trotter, eſq. a daughter.

14. The wife of John Harvey, eſq. of Ickwell Bury, co. Bedford, and Finningley park, co. York, a daughter.

16. At Naſs-houſe, co. Glouceſter, the wife of Lieut-col. Maſon, a daughter.

17. At his Lordſhip's ſeat, Ingeſtre, co. Stafford, the Counteſs of Talbot, a dau.

The wife of James Daſhwood, eſq. of Glouceſter-place, a ſon.

20. In Groſvenor-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſq. the wife of J. R. Barker, eſq. a daughter.

21. On Batterſea Rife, the wife of H. Thornton, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

The wife of John Beauclerk, eſq. of New-ſtreet, Spring-gardens, a daughter.

In Ruſſell-place, Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of Edward Rudge, eſq. a ſon.

Marriages.

April 27. AT his houſe at Farningham, by ſpecial licence, Alexander Macleod, eſq. of Muiravenſide, late of Jamaica, to Miſs Dalmahoy, ſiſter of the late Rev. Sir John D. bart.

28. Witney Melbourn Weſt, eſq. of Hammerſmith, to Miſs Cromie, only daughter of Sir Michael C. bart.

29 At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. Dickaſon, of Enfield, to Mrs. Scott, formerly of the ſame place.

30. Mr. William Heale, of Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, ſugar-broker, to Miſs Chriſtian Hill, of Aldgate High-ſtreet.

May 1. John Perkins, eſq. banker, of Huntingdon, to Miſs Fowler, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. R. F. rector of Warboys.

2. At Hackney, Joſeph Bramley, eſq. of Stamford-hill, to Mrs. E. Kellermann, relict of J. K. eſq. of Jamaica.

4. At Colney-hatch, Cornelius Buller, eſq. merch. of Croſby-ſqu. to Miſs Mary Down, da. of Rd. D. eſq. banker, Bartholomew-la.

5. Rev. Sam. Wix, M.A. of Falkborne, to Miſs Walford, of Sible Hedingham, Eſſex.

6. At Hanwell, Mr. Wm. Saxton, corn-merchant, of New Brentford, to Miſs C. Scott, dau. of Edw. S. eſq. of Seymour-ſtr.

7. Mr. Robert Meyrick, of Eton, to Miſs Sharratt, of Windſor.

9. Wm. Walker, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Champain, of Guildford-ſtreet.

11. At Tollymore park, co. Down, Ireland, Col. Orde, of Weechwood, near Durham, to Lady Louiſa Jocelyn, ſiſter to the Earl of Roden.

12 At Bath, the Rev. Daniel Lyſons, to Miſs Hardy, eldeſt dau. of the late Col. H.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Richard Davys, eſq. of Neuaddfawr, co. Carmarthen, to Miſs Meredith, niece of the late Sir John M. of Brecon.

14. At Ipſwich, Thomas Ruſſel, eſq. to Miſs Hutchinſon, daughter of the Rev. B. H. rector of Ruſhden and Holiwell, Huntingd.

16. John Purcell, jun. eſq. to Miſs Mary-Frances Fitzgerald, daughter of John F. eſq. of Alſop's-buildings, Mary-la-Bonne.

18. At Gordon houſe, in Piccadilly, by ſpecial licence, James Dupré, eſq. of Portland place, and Wilton-park, Bucks, and M. P. for Gatton, to Miſs Maxwell, niece to the Ducheſs of Gordon, and daughter of Sir William M. bart. of Monreth.

19 At Diſhley, co. Leiceſter, Edward Dawſon, eſq. of Long Whatton, to Miſs March Phillips, eldeſt daughter of Thomas M. P. eſq. of Garendon park, in that co.

20. In Glouceſter-place, by ſpecial licence, the Hon. Lieut.-col. Wm. Fitzroy, to Miſs Clarke, ſiſter of Sir Simon C. bart.

21. Mr. G. Croſt, of Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs Gauntlett, eldeſt dau. of Peter G. eſq. of Wincheſter.

23. Mr. Edward Belfour, of the Navy-office, to Miſs Catherine Greenwell, daugh. of John G. eſq. of the India-houſe.

25. At St. James's church, by the Biſhop of Rocheſter, Col. Cunynghame, to Miſs Mary Thurlow, youngeſt daugh. of Lord T.

DEATHS.

1800 *July* 29 ON his way from Pavia to Vienna, aged 78, John-Alexander Bambilla, knight of the Holy Roman Empire, firſt ſurgeon to the late Emperor Joſeph II. and director of the Imperial Medico-Chirurgical Academy at Vienna. He retired to Pavia in 1795; and was ſeeking an aſylum at Vienna, on account of the unhappy ſtate of Italy, when his death took place.

Sept. 26. At St. Peterſburg, John-Albert Euler, knight of the order of St. Wladimir, counſellor of ſtate, and ſecretary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of that city, where he was born in 1734.

Oct. 6. At Vienna, A. Sartory, firſt ſurgeon of the General hoſpital.

12. At Copenhagen, the Rev. John-Jerome Chemnitz, a native of Brandenburgh, and a diſtinguiſhed conchologiſt.

17. At Martinique, in his 27th year, Lieut. Hughes, of the 53d regiment, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Robert H. attorney, of Watling-ſtreet, London.

Nov. 9. At Berlin, Chriſtian Gottlieb Selle, M. D. director of the College of Phyſicians and member of the Academy of Sciences of that city. He was born at Stettin, in Pomerania, Oct. 7, 1748, and took the degree of M. D. at Halle in 1770, on which occaſion he defended a theſis, intituled, "Methodi febrium naturalis rudimenta," which he afterwards enlarged and publiſhed at Berlin in 1786, under the title of "Rudimenta Pyretologiæ Methodicæ," 8vo. He was phyſician to the Great Frederick II. of whoſe laſt illneſs he publiſhed an account. He was likewiſe phyſician to Frederick-William II.; and the preſent King of Pruſſia alſo honoured him with his confidence. He directed that his body ſhould be opened. The immediate cauſe of his death was found to be an ulceration of the lungs.

Dec. 15. On his paſſage to India, Mr. Andrew Gildart Reid.

25. At Mangalore, on the coaſt of Malabar, aged 82, Gen. John Carnac.

1801. *Jan.* 22. At Salzbourg, of a ſtrangulated hernia, Joſeph-Adam Lorentz, M. D. firſt phyſician to the French army of the Rhine. He was born at Ribeauville, in the department of the Upper Rhine, Jan. 19, 1734, and had been employed as an army-ſurgeon ever ſince 1757.

Feb. 5. At Jamaica, of the yellow-fever, Major Humphry-Jervis White, of the 83d foot, brother of Sir John J. W. Jervis, bart.

14. At Paris, aged 73, John Darcet, M.D. member of the Conſervatory Senate, and of the National Inſtitute, and profeſſor of chemiſtry in the college of France. He was a native of St. Sever, in the *ci-devant* dioceſe of Aire, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his experiments (in conjunction with the late M. Rouelle) on the deſtructability of the diamond, and by his ſkill in mineralogy. He married a daughter of the elder Rouelle, and has left a ſon and 2 daughters.

23. At Chichester, in his 57th year, of an internal cancer, Mr. Thomas Worton. He acted during the long period of nearly 40 years in the capacity of chief mate of the Falcon cutter, in the revenue of cuſ-

toms

toms, ſtationed at that port. The very long and painful illneſs which preceded his deceaſe he ſuſtained with pious fortitude and Chriſtian patience, and expired with moſt reſignation. In the various relations of ſocial life his conduct, in every reſpect, was exemplary. In the duties of his official ſtation he was vigilant and active; and to zeal for the ſervice, and inflexibility of integrity, no officer ever employed in the revenue could poſſibly have a fairer claim.

March 3. At his apartments in Dean-ſtr. Soho, almoſt ſuddenly, aged 55, Michael Angelo Rooker, eſq. R. A. He was the only ſon of the celebrated Engraver, who is characterized by the late Lord Orford in his Anecdotes as the Marc Antonio of that art. Michael was bred an engraver under his father, and ſtudied at the Academy of the Society of Artiſts; and, when his Majeſty founded the preſent Royal Academy, was elected one of the Aſſociates. His excellence as an engraver was great; but, finding the practice of the art prejudicial to his ſight, he relinquiſhed it on being appointed ſcene-painter to the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, reſerving only the execution of the plate to the Oxford Almanack, for which he likewiſe made the drawings. About this time, 1788, Mr. R. began an autumnal pedeſtrian tour through the moſt romantic counties of England and Wales, carrying with him an innumerable collection of things for his accommodation. His appearance and reſerved manner not unfrequently raiſed ſuſpicions of his being a ſpy; and he was ſeveral times actually ſubjected to confinement, till the opinion of the neighbouring juſtices could be obtained, and which, though favourable to our traveller, did not always prove ſatisfactory to the loyal inhabitants of the place, who had been at ſome pains to ſecure him. During theſe excurſions he made a ſeries of views of the moſt remarkable ruins in Norfolk, Suffolk, Somerſetſhire, Warwickſhire, &c. which, from the peculiar accuracy with which they are drawn, the judicious points from which the views are taken, and the exquiſite taſte and attention with which they are finiſhed, will remain a memorial of his abilities, and add a value to the collection of the amateur who may poſſeſs them. That he did not give the effect to his drawings which is the preſent prevailing fathion, and to which in general every other merit is ſacrificed, aroſe not from incapacity but from principle: he adhered to a clear and decided manner of repreſenting the object before him, which he delineated with the perſpicuity of a Flemiſh maſter. His drawings will bear the minuteſt inſpection; and, his ſubjects being uſually views of particular places, he conſidered it improper to add or omit any object, as either would neceſſarily deſtroy the truth of the repreſentation; and hence they become highly intereſting to the antiquary and topographical collector. He read much, and was well informed on moſt ſubjects of general hiſtory and the arts; mixed but little in ſociety, and was very reſerved. His performances, on this account, were known only to a confined circle of his friends; and it was with difficulty even they could at any time procure a drawing from him, although he had great numbers finiſhed in his port-folio. He was a bachelor; and, till the arrangements of the theatre induced Mr. Colman to diſmiſs his ſcene-painter, in order to leſſen the expences of the houſe, enjoyed a ſufficiency equal to his wiſhes. This event taking place unexpectedly, and a conſiderable ſum of money due to him being at the ſame time involved in a chancery-ſuit, added to the preſſure of the times, preyed upon his mind, and brought on a dejection of ſpirits from which he never recovered.

19. At Canterbury, in her 69th year, Mrs. Six, wife of James S. eſq. F. R. S.

27. Found dead in his bed, at the Cock inn, Haymarket, aged 75, Mr. Andrew Lard, many years a coal-merchant of that place. He left his company at an early hour the preceding evening in apparent good health.

28. In his 67th year, like Epaminondas and Wolfe, of the wounds he received in a hard-fought battle (near Alexandria) in which he was commander in chief, and was victorious, Sir Ralph Abercromby. To his country, the loſs of ſuch a man, at ſuch a time, is inеſtimable. For himſelf, it might have been ſomewhat happier, if the victory had been finally deciſive of the fate of Egypt—more glorious it could ſcarcely in any circumſtances have been. It has crowned one of the moſt honourable military lives which Hiſtory ſhall ever commemorate for the emulation of future times. His deſcent was from an old, though not opulent Scottiſh family, of the county of Stirling. He was born about 1738. May 23, 1756, he obtained a cornetcy in the 2d dragoon guards; and roſe, April 24, 1762, to the rank of a captain in the 3d regiment of horſe. Aſcending through the intermediate gradations of rank, he was appointed, Nov. 3, 1781, to the colonelcy of the 103d infantry. Sept. 28, 1787, he was promoted to the rank of major-general. Nov. 5, 1795, he obtained the command of the 7th regiment of dragoons. Having been nearly 40 years in the army, having ſerved with honour in two wars, and being eſteemed one of the ableſt, cooleſt, and moſt intrepid officers in the whole Britiſh force, he was employed on the Continent under his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, in the commencement of the preſent war. In the action on the heights of Cateau, he

commanded

commanded the advanced guard. At Nimeguen he was wounded. He conducted the march of the guards from Deventer to Oldenſaal, in the retreat of the Britiſh out of Holland, in the winter of 1794-5. In Aug. 1795, he was appointed to ſucceed Sir Charles Grey, as commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in the Weſt Indies. March 24, 1796, Grenada was ſuddenly attacked and taken by a detachment of the army under his orders. He afterwards obtained poſſeſſion of the ſettlements of Demarara and Iſſequibo, in South America. St. Lucia was next taken by more difficult exertions, in which the ability of this eminent commander was ſignally diſplayed. St. Vincent's was, by the middle of June, added to the Britiſh conqueſts. Trinidad, in Feb. 1797, ſhared the ſame fate. He returned the ſame year to Europe, and in reward for ſuch important ſervices was inveſted with the red ribbon, appointed to the command of the regiment of Scots Greys, intruſted with the governments of the Iſle of Wight, Fort George, and Fort Auguſtus, and raiſed to the high military rank of lieutenant-general. He held, for a time, the chief command of the forces in Ireland. In that command, he laboured to maintain the diſcipline of the army, to ſuppreſs the riſing rebellion, and to protect the people from military oppreſſion, with a care worthy alike of the great general and the enlightened and beneficent ſtateſman. From that ſtation he was called to the chief command of the forces in Scotland. His conduct in this diſtinguiſhed appointment gave univerſal ſatisfaction. When the great enterprize againſt Holland was reſolved upon, Sir Ralph Abercromby was called again to command, under his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. The difficulties of the ground, the inclemency of the ſeaſon, delays, though inconvenient, yet unavoidable, the diſorderly movements of the Ruſſians, and the timid duplicity of the Dutch, diſappointed our hopes of that expedition. But, by the Dutch, the French, the Britiſh, it was confeſſed, that even victory, the moſt deciſive, could not have more conſpicuouſly proved the talents of this illuſtrious officer. His country applauded the choice, when he was ſent with an army to diſpoſſeſs the French of Egypt. His experience in Holland and Flanders, and in the climate of the Weſt Indies, particularly fitted him for this new command. He accompliſhed ſome of the firſt duties of a general, in carrying his army in health, in ſpirits, and with the requiſite intelligence and ſupplies, to the deſtined ſcene of action. The landing, the firſt diſpoſitions, the attacks, and the courage oppoſed to attack, the ſpirit with which his army appears to have been by confidence in their leader inſpired, the extraordinary ſuperiority which the Britiſh infantry under his command evinced to that which was thought the braveſt and beſt diſciplined infantry in the world, demonſtrate that all the beſt qualities of one of the greateſt commanders were in Sir Ralph Abercromby united —that they were all ſummoned forth into activity, in the glorious atchievements amid which he fell. His private character was modeſt, diſintereſted, upright, unſtained by any negligent or licentious vice. He was a good ſon, brother, father, huſband, and friend, as well as an able and heroic general. His remains were conveyed on board Admiral Lord Keith's flag ſhip to Malta, attended by Col. Sir John Dyer, to be there interred in the Commandery of the Grand Maſter, with the higheſt military honours.—A monument in St. Paul's has ſince been voted by the Houſe of Commons; over which is to be placed the *Invincible Standard* of Bonaparte. His widow has been created a peereſs; and a penſion of 2000l. a year for her and three lives ſettled on the family. The eldeſt ſon is not blind (as has been reported); but is a promiſing young gentleman, and inherits many of his father's diſtinguiſhed virtues. He is at the Scotch bar, and has lately been married to a daughter of Mr. Dundas. The father of the late gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby is ſtill living, aged upwards of 90.

31. In Tottenham-court-road, aged 81, Mr. Livermore.

April 2. At Winden, near Riga, Capt. John Camp, maſter of the Enterprize, of Hull, detained by the Ruſſian embargo.

5. At Cranbrook, Kent, Mr. Iſaac Doble, ſurgeon and apothecary.

6. At Meaſham-lodge, co. Derby, in her 70th year, Mrs. Mary Baker, widow of the late Mr. John B. of Wolverhampton.

13. After a long illneſs, Mrs. Churchill, widow of the late Wm. C. eſq. of Colyton-houſe, Dorcheſter. Her remains were interred in the family-vault in St. Peter's church, Dorcheſter. The corpſe was followed by the girls of the Sunday-ſchool, to the number of 41, attended by the two miſtreſſes, all in cloſe mourning, given them by the Rev. Mr. C. agreeably to his mother's requeſt.

15. Aged 24, Mr. Thomas Rickman, jun. of Lewes, Suſſex. He happily united to ſcientific and cultivated talents the moſt amiable diſpoſition, and a conduct circumſpect and exemplary. By his death his relations and friends have to lament an irreparable loſs, and ſociety a valuable member.

At Stourmouth, Kent, in his 89th year, Mr. John Hunt, a man of great integrity, and formerly a reſpectable carpenter at Wingham, in the ſame county, of which place he was a native. He was blind for ſeveral years before his death.

At

At his houſe on the lines near Brompton, co. Kent, Mr. James Fullager, a reſpectable gentleman-farmer.

16. At Frome, Mr. Jn. Ayres, clothier.

17. Mr. Wm. Tucker, formerly an eminent wine and brandy-merchant at Bath.

19. At Ripley, Surrey, in his 82d year, Mr. Thomas Harriſon.

20. Robert Pell, eſq. of Fenſtanton, co. Huntingdon.

21. In his 61ſt year, John Marſden, eſq. of Fairfield, co. York, one of the people called Quakers.

At Exeter, Mr. Tothill, haberdaſher.

23. Mr. Moxey, ſen. of Exeter, 30 years deputy-receiver of the taxes for Devon.

Major Duncan Campbell (Aſkomel), late of the 5th or 1ſt battalion of the Argyleſhire fencible regiment.

At Woolavington, Suſſex, Richard Betteſworth, eſq. many years an acting magiſtrate for that county.

Drowned, while bathing in the Serpentine river, Mr. Charles Brome, engraver, late of Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

24 Mrs. Coffin, widow of Rich. C. eſq. late poſt-maſter of Exeter.

At Okehampton, after long and ſevere illneſs, Robert Hawkes, eſq. captain lieutenant in the Plymouth diviſion of marines.

25. At Glouceſter, Mrs. Harriet Neale, youngeſt daughter of the late George J. Bruere, eſq. governor of Bermuda.

At Charlton-place, Iſlington, aged 81, Mrs. Hannah Palmer.

At Buckland, near Dover, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Hatton, a conſiderable farmer, and a man of good character.

Aged 69, Mrs. Allen, of Glaſton, Rutld.

At her houſe at Acton, Mrs. Price, of London-ſtreet.

26. At the vicarage of Yatcombe, Devon, Mrs. Palmer, wife of the Rev. Wm. P. and niece of the celebrated Mrs. Carter.

At Bridgewater, Mrs. Ames, relict of Levi A. eſq. of Charlton, near Shepton-Mallet, and ſecond daughter of Nicholas Sealy, eſq. late of Bridgewater.

Aged 21, Miſs Maria Hayward, of Lincoln, ſecond dau. of Mr. H ſtone-maſon.

In Great Cumberland ſtreet, Mrs. Jennings, wife of J. C. J. eſq barriſter.

At Twickenham, Rd. Hammond, eſq.

27. At Eaſt Horndon, Eſſex, Mrs. Powell, wife of David P. eſq. of St. Helen's, Lond.

At Lee, near Rumſey, Hants, Mrs. J. Warner, wife of Joſeph W. jun. eſq.

In Cecil-ſquare, Margate, in her 85th year, Mrs. Anne Burnell, widow.

Aged 81, Mr. Thomas Browne, bookſeller and ſtationer, of Hull.

Aged 22, Miſs Bunard, of Ayleſham. Returning in a gig from viſiting a friend, within a quarter of a mile of her houſe the horſe fell, and the ſhafts of the carriage were broken. In jumping out ſhe fell and fractured her ſkull; continued deprived of ſenſe for ſix days, and then expired.

At a very advanced age, Mrs. Hill, relict of Rev. Tho. H. of the Cloſe, Saliſbury.

28. At Sellaby, co. Durham, the Hon. Frederick Vane, uncle to the Earl of Darlington, and deputy-treaſurer of the royal hoſpital at Chelſea.

Peregrine Phillips, eſq. of Sloane-ſquare.

At Beminſter, aged 82, Samuel Cox, eſq.

At his chambers in Tanfield-court, after a few days illneſs of a nervous fever, John Spinks, eſq. ſub-treaſurer of the honourable Society of the Inner Temple. In the courſe of nearly 20 years in which he filled that office he diſcharged its ſeveral duties with honour to himſelf, fidelity to the ſociety, and ſatisfaction to the various perſons with whom he had dealings; and, from the excellence of his private life, he has left behind him, as a conſolation to his friends for their loſs, a moſt irreproachable character.

At Aſhley, near Bath, in conſequence of a fall from her horſe, aged 23, Mrs. M'Clintock, wife of John M'C. eſq. of Drumcar, co. Louth, in Ireland.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Broughton, wife of Alderman B.

In York-ſtreet, St. James's ſquare, Mrs. Gibſon, wife of John G. eſq.

30. Aged 76, Mr. John Boufell, late an eminent leather-cutter at Norwich; who, for upwards of 20 years, lived an abſtemious life, refraining from animal food and fermented liquors.

At Loweſtoft, in his 68th year, the Rev. Francis Bowneſs, rector of Gunton, and many years in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Suffolk. His regular and correct diſcharge of the various and important duties of a clergyman and a magiſtrate, the mildneſs and urbanity of his manners, his ſtrong underſtanding and ſocial qualities, will make his loſs felt and regretted by his pariſhioners and numerous friends.

At Reading, aged 65, Mr. John Bird, formerly a reputable plumber in that town.

At Weſt Moulſey, Surrey, Mr. Joſ. Goff.

At his brother's houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare, John Dyneley, eſq.

This morning, about 11, George Ford, a porter at the Bell and Crown inn, Holborn, dropped down dead at the door of Mr. Auſtin, braſs-founder, Saffron-hill. Five days before, he overheated himſelf in the diſcharge of his duty; and, coming to his lodging in Red Lion court that evening, complained of a pain in his breaſt. On the evening before his death, he went to the hoſpital for a letter of admiſſion, which he carried in the morning to his maſter at the Bell and Crown, to be ſigned by him; and, in returning home, within a few yards of his lodging, dropped down as aforeſaid. He had been 7 years a porter at the St. James's hotel, in Jermyn-ſtreet, with an unblemiſhed character.

At Edinburgh, in her 76th year, Mrs. R. Inglis, ſiſter to Hugh I. eſq. of Bedford-row.

Lately,

Lately, at Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Roderick Mackenzie, eſq. ſon of the late Capt. Kenneth M. of Redcaſtle.

At Madrid, the Marquis d'Iranda, one of the richeſt bankers in Europe.

In Grafton-ſtr. Dublin, Mr. Michael Boylan, a reputable painter and paper-ſtainer.

At Merrion, Mr. Wm. O'Neill, ſon of Mr. John O'N. of Frederick-ſtr. Dublin.

In Trinity-place, Dublin, in his 68th year, Mr. Francis Meran, an eminent tailor, late of Fleet-ſtreet.

In the county of Tipperary, Mr. Price; who, having taken a farm againſt the wiſh of thoſe who took upon them to regulate the rents of land, received a written intimation, which appears, from the evidence of a member of the Houſe of Commons, to have been to the following effect:

"*Liberty Hall.*

"Take notice, that you have been tried and convicted of having taken ——— farm. You have been ſentenced to death. You are to give up the farm; otherwiſe, the warrant for your execution is in the hands of the executioner."

This account the Member received from a brother of the deceaſed, who ſhewed him another letter to the ſame effect, which was ſerved on a tenant of Mr. Price at the ſame time, who, in conſequence, fled the country. Mr. Price was, within a few days, in the open field at noon, fired at and murdered by a ſingle individual, who was ſuffered to depart at his leiſure, without any endeavour being made to detain him, though many people were at work at no great diſtance.

At Clifton, aged 24, Mrs. Sinnot, wife of Dr. Nicholas S. of Daventry; by whoſe death before ſhe attained the age of 25, a conſiderable property devolves, by the will of the Rev. Richard Canning, to the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts.

At Yarmouth, in his 85th year, the Rev. William Adams, rector of Rolleſby and vicar of Stalham, Norfolk.

At Cobham, Surrey, aged 75, Mr. Henry Crawter.

At Long Buckby, co. Northampton, the Rev. Geo. Freeman, LL.D. rector of Shelton, co. Bedford, and vicar of Long Buckby.

At his houſe in Bedford-row, John Brettell, eſq. ſecretary to the Stamp-office.

May 1. At Otes, Eſſex, John Baker, eſq. one of his Majeſty's depu y-lieutenants and juſtices of the peace for that county; who married the dowager Lady St. Aubyn, and purchaſed that eſtate about 1797.

At Bath, after an illneſs of a few days, in his 81ſt year, the Rev. Charles Dix, M.A. rector of Gateley and Briſley, Norfolk. He was of Chriſt's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1740, M. A. 1744. The former living is in the gift of the College, the latter of the L'Eſtrange family.

2. At B. Burchall's, eſq. Fulmer-houſe, Bucks, in her 17th year, Miſs Frances Harper, dau. of the late Col. H. of the E. Indies.

3. At his houſe in Manſfield-ſtreet, of a cancer in his tongue, in his 87th year, General Cyrus Trapaud, Colonel of the 52d regiment of foot, and the oldeſt General in his Majeſty's ſervice. He was related to the Marſhal Turenne, the Duke De Bouillon, the Duke la Fouace, and ſeveral other of the French Nobility. Of Marſhal Turenne a fine buſt was ſeveral years ago ſent to him with this inſcription, "To General Cyrus Trapaud, from Godfrey, reigning Duke of Bouillon, this Buſt is preſented, as a Memorial of Alliance and a Token of Eſteem." His family came to this country early in the laſt century, on account of the perſecution of the Proteſtants. His father having had a regiment in France, Queen Anne gave him a regiment of dragoons, which he commanded in Portugal. The General ſerved under his late Majeſty Geo. II. in the battles of Dettingen, and Val, alias Lafeldt, in Germany; and was at thoſe of Fontenoy, Falkirk, Culloden, and Guadaloupe. General Trapaud's life, as well as his death, were marked with that amiable ſerenity, and that perſevering courage which had ſo juſtly endeared him to his friends and country. He bore, with his accuſtomed fortitude, the loſs of ſight during a period of ſix years, having ſubmitted to the painful operation of couching without benefit; and he ſuſtained a lingering malady for more than a twelve-month preceding his diſſolution, with that reſignation which an honeſt conſcience, and a fervent hope can alone inſpire. He died moſt ſincerely regreted by his relations, and numerous and reſpectable friends; and his liberal charities, and benevolent exertions in behalf of the diſtreſſed, muſt ever be gratefully remembered by many. The General, it is believed, was born in Ireland, where he had many relations; but left that country very young. He was rather under the middle ſtature, remarkably compact and well made, and continued ſtraight to the laſt. He had, though of a dark complexion, a pleaſing, cheerful, and benign countenance, which never left him. His remains were interred with military honours, at the burial-ground belonging to Chelſea-hoſpital, and his funeral was moſt reſpectably attended. Among the carriages were thoſe of his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter, Lord Roſs, Generals Patteſon, Bertie, and Arabin, Col. Brownrigg, Mr Jodrell, with many others of diſtinction.

At her apartments in Windſor caſtle, Mrs. Pigott, relict of Gillery P. eſq. of Cleaver, Bucks.

At Darking, Surr. Mr. Iſrael Lyon, ſen.

4. John Whitmarſh, eſq. major of the Taunton volunteers; after exerciſing whom,

in

in perfect health, he was ſeized with a fit, which ſoon proved fatal.

In Axford-buildings, Bath, the wife of Michael Jones, eſq.

At Oſmanthorp, near Leeds, Mrs. Lucas, wife of James L. eſq. late ſurgeon at Leeds, but now of Conſborough, near Doncaſter.

Aged 70, Mrs. Jane Buxton, relict of Mr. John B. who, "after a ſeries of years in affliction and pain, departed this tranſitory ſtate Sept. 13, 1784, in the 54th year of his age," and was buried in the churchyard at Enfield, Middleſex, with the following epitaph:

"Stop, whom thou beeſt, as you paſs by,
And read of man's mortality.
Ye giddy, thoughtleſs, young, and gay,
Pray view this tomb; perhaps you may
Afflicted be, as once was I,
While in the vale of miſery.
Though in the bloom of life, like you,
For years I ſuffer'd *endleſs* pain.
Then pray prepare, and learn to die,
Put truſt in Chriſt, as once did I;
Then reſt aſſur'd, your ſins forgiven,
Your ſoul, as mine, will reſt in Heaven.

Maſter Tho. Buxton Thorne, grandſon of the above, died Sept. 23, 1793, aged 2 years and 3 months."

On a contiguous ſtone:

"*Mors Janua Vitæ.*
Here lies the remains
of Mrs. Anne Thorne,
who died Feb. 13, 1794, aged 74.
Here alſo lieth the remains
of Mr. Joſeph Thorne,
who died Jan. 18, 1795, aged 71."

5. At Edmonton, aged 73, Mrs. Sarah Huxley, one of the oldeſt inhabitants of that pariſh, and much regretted by the poor, and poſſeſſed of the old manſion called Wyer-hall, in that pariſh, rebuilt by Geo. H. 1611.

6. At Bath, the wife of Col. Starkie.

7. In advanced age, the widow of Mr. Hart, druggiſt, of Exeter.

Mr. Smith, of Canterbury-place, Lambeth, clerk in the Sun fire-office, put an end to his life by ſtabbing himſelf in ſeveral parts of his body with a carving-knife.

At Ipſwich, Mrs. Sarah Ruſtat, relict of the Rev. Tobias R. M. A. rector of Stutton, co. Suffolk, vol. LXIII. p. 93. To the poor ſhe was a conſtant and liberal benefactreſs, and through life a pattern of every chriſtian and moral virtue.

8. At Byfleet, near Ripley, Surrey, in his 81ſt year, Mr. John Burges, ſen.

At Enfield, of a ſuppreſſion of urine, eſteemed and valued by all who knew him, Mr. James Jarvis, blackſmith and farrier. His father died, aged 90, Jan. 3, 1783.

9. Mrs. Bolton, wife of Mr. B. printer, Little Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Of an apoplexy, at his houſe in Wellcloſe ſquare, in the 44th year of his age, Schieve Arney, eſq.

At Eaſton-houſe, near Norwich, aged 69, Sir Lambert Blackwell, bart. By his death the title of Baronet, conferred on his grandfather, July 16, 1718, becomes extinct. He has bequeathed all his eſtates, with his valuable collections of paintings, books, coins, &c. to William Foſter, junior, eſq. of Norwich, ſubject only to a life annuity of 500l. to Mrs. Butler, and to the payment of a few legacies.

At Buxton, of a paralytic diſorder, aged 67, John Foſter, eſq. of Leiceſter Grange, in the county of Warwick; eldeſt ſon of John Foſter, of Burbach, co Leiceſter, gent. by Dorothy his wife, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Parr, vicar of Hinckley. Mr Foſter ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county of Worceſter in 1779; in 1780 was called to the bar by the honourable Society of the Middle Temple; and, in was afterwards high ſheriff for the county of Warwick, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick. He was thrice married; 1. in 1765, to Mary, one of the daughters of Thomas Milward, eſq. of Waleſcott, in Worceſterſhire, by whom he had one ſon, John, who died 1796 (LXVI. 795); 2. to Judith only daughter of Edward Gueſt, eſq. a merchant of London, by whom he had one ſon, Robert, born about 1780; 3dly, to Charlotte, daughter of William Kerr, M. D. of Northampton, by whom he had ſeveral children.—Leiceſter Grange is ſituated in the county of Warwick, on the edge of the county, being ſeparated from Leiceſterſhire by the Foſs Road; and is famous in hiſtory for having been honoured with a viſit by King Charles II. and by being afterwards the reſidence of Sir William Perkins, who was executed for high treaſon in 1696. Some of the talleſt and fineſt elaſtic pines in England were thought to be grown in theſe grounds. In a ſmall ſpot, called *The Grove*, were 140, meaſuring, one with another, 90 feet in height. In 1784 the preſent grounds and garden were laid out with much taſte by the late worthy owner, under the advice of his friend Mr. John Robinſon, whoſe deſcription of Leiceſter Grange, 1787, was printed in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," N^b^ XLIII. p. 348.

10. At Theobalds-grove, Herts, of a deep decline, George-Frederick Preſcot, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Thomas P. eſq. and nephew to Sir George P. bart.

At her mother's, Mrs. Crump, of Albrighton, Shropſhire, of a decline, in her 27th year, Mrs. Jane Galabin, wife of Mr. Henry Lewis G. of Ingram-court, London, printer. And on Saturday, the 18th of April preceding, alſo of a decline, their infant ſon Edward, aged 9 months.

11. At his houſe in Bunhill-row, aged 63, Dr. Boſſy, a German empirick of great celebrity among the lower orders of people.

12. At Snare-hill, near Thetford, ſuddenly, James Pell, eſq. He ſerved the office

fice of high ſheriff for Norfolk in 1790, and was formerly a banker in London.

Mr. Ogle, brickmaker, of Everton, went into the office of Trevor, attorney, of Gainſborough, with whom he had ſome buſineſs to tranſact, when, having exchanged the uſual ſalutation, he ſat down and inſtantly expired. He had not complained of being at all indiſpoſed, and died without a groan.

13. At his houſe in Sloane-ſtreet, of an inflammation in the lungs, Thomas James Cotton, eſq. who, to the moſt approved profeſſional ſkill as a ſurgeon, added thoſe valuable qualities of the head and heart which will cauſe him to be long regretted by a numerous and reſpectable circle.

14. At his lodgings in Upper Mary-le-bone-ſtreet, aged 99, Mr. Thomas Leander, muſician.

15. In St. Andrew's-ſquare, Edinburgh, Henry Scott, eſq. late of the Eaſt India Company's Bengal eſtabliſhment.

16. At his houſe in Edgar-buildings, the lady of —— Carroll, eſq.

17. At his houſe in Pall-Mall, in his 91ſt year (which he entered in Auguſt laſt), William Heberden, M. D. ſenior fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and F.R.S. and S.A. He was educated in the grammar-ſchool in St. Saviour's church-yard, and was many years fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was admitted in December 1724, being then only 15 years of age. He proceeded B. A. 1728; M. A. 1732; M. D. 1739; and practiſed phyſick at Cambridge till about the year 1750, when he removed to London; and continued a conſiderable time before his matchleſs talents were diſcovered; ſo long that, almoſt weary with ſolicitude, he was on the point of returning to end his days at Cambridge. But, happily for the world and for his own fame, he ſteadily perſevered, and ſoon ſhone forth in full luſtre.—From a thorough conviction of its public utility, Dr. Heberden was one of the earlieſt ſubſcribers to the Humane Society; and in 1778 was elected vice-preſident of that excellent inſtitution. To this worthy phyſician the widow of the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton bequeathed her huſband's MSS. from which Dr. Heberden, in 1761, obliged the learned world with a curious tract, intituled, "Diſſertationis de ſervih Medicorum conditione Appendix," &c.; with a ſhort but elegant advertiſement of his own, which may be ſeen in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 37. In 1763 a moſt valuable edition of the "Supices Mulieres" of Euripides, with the notes of Mr. Markland, was printed entirely at the expence of Dr. Heberden (ibid p. 20); and, in 1768, the ſame very learned Commentator preſented his notes on the two Iphigeniæ, "Doctiſſimo, & quod longè præſtantius eſt, humaniſſimo viro Wilhelmo Heberden, M. D. arbitratu ejus vel cremandæ, vel in publicum emittendæ poſt obitum ſcriptoris," &c. (p. 21.) He wrote the epitaph in Dorking church on Mr. Markland, who had bequeathed to him all his books and papers. One of theſe, a copy of Mill's Greek Teſtament in folio, the margin filled with notes, was kindly lent by Dr. Heberden, "with that liberal attention to promote the cauſe of Virtue and Religion which was one of his many well-known excellences," to the publiſher of the laſt edition of Mr. Bowyer's "Conjectures on the New Teſtament, 1782," 4to. To Dr. Heberden Mr. Bowyer alſo bequeathed his "little cabinet of coins, a few books ſpecifically, and any others which the Doctor might chuſe to accept." Dr. H's other publications were, "ΑΝΤΙΘΗΡΙΑΚΑ, an Eſſay on Mithridatium and Theriaca, 1745," 8vo; in the Medical Tranſactions of London, vol. I. Remarks on the pump-water of London; Obſervations on the Aſcarides; Account of the remarkably good effects of common ſalt in an extraordinary caſe of worms; Obſervations on Nyctalopia; On the chicken-pox; Account of the epidemical cold in June and July, 1767; Queries on medical ſubjects. In vol. II. Obſervations on the hectic fever (XLII. 182); Remarks on the pulſe (ibid. 183); Some account of the angina pectoris; Of the noxious effects of ſome fungi; Queries on medical ſubjects. In vol. III. Farther account of the angina pectoris; Method of preparing the Ginſeng root in China; On damp linen (XLIII. 32). In a "Letter to Lord Kenyon, relative to ſome Conduct of the College of Phyſicians of London," given to friends, but not ſold, in which that learned body has received a thundering Philippic, the character of this truly reſpectable Veteran is thus ably delineated by Dr. Wells: "Many of our phyſicians have no doubt received little injury from the cauſes of the corruption of character, to which they have been expoſed; and ſome few may have eſcaped their influence altogether. One of theſe few, Dr. William Heberden, I muſt conclude to have been well known to your Lordſhip, from the eulogy which you pronounced upon him during the trial of Dr. Stanger's cauſe. He was probably, indeed, the only phyſician with whom you were intimately acquainted; and hence, from the natural error of attributing to a whole ſpecies the properties of its only individual we have ſeen, you might imagine that he poſſeſſed his many virtues in common with the reſt of his claſs. But Dr. Heberden, my Lord, ſtands, in a manner, alone in his profeſſion. No other perſon, I believe, either in this or any other country, has ever exerciſed the art of medicine with the ſame dignity, or has contributed ſo much to raiſe it in the eſtimation of mankind.

A contemplation of his excellencies, therefore, can afford little help towards obtaining a juſt notion of the general worth of phyſicians. In ſpeaking of a mole-hill, we would not employ terms that had relation to the immenſity of a mountain. Were I, my Lord, poſſeſſed of talents adequate to the undertaking, I ſhould here endeavour to deſcribe at full length the character of that illuſtrious man. In this attempt, I ſhould firſt mark his various and extenſive learning, his modeſty in the uſe of it, and his philoſophical diſtruſt of human opinion in ſcience, however ſanctioned by time or the authority of great names. I ſhould then exhibit him in the exerciſe of his profeſſion, without envy or jealouſy; too proud to court employment, yet undervaluing his ſervices after they were performed; unwearied, even when a veteran in his art, in aſcertaining the minuteſt circumſtances of the ſick, who placed themſelves under his care, taking nothing in their ſituation for granted that might be learned by enquiry, and truſting nothing of importance that concerned them to his memory. To demonſtrate his greatneſs of mind, I ſhould next mention his repeatedly declining to accept thoſe offices of honour and profit at the Britiſh court, which are regarded by other phyſicians as objects of their higheſt ambition, and are therefore ſought by them with the utmoſt aſſiduity. I ſhould afterwards take notice of his ſimple yet dignified manners, his piety to God, his love for his country, and his exemplary diſcharge of the duties of all the private relations in which he ſtood to ſociety; and I ſhould conclude by obſerving, that his whole life had been regulated by the moſt exquiſite prudence, by means of which his other virtues were rendered more conſpicuous and uſeful, and, whatever failings he might as a human being poſſeſs, were either ſhaded or altogether concealed. After my deſcription was finiſhed, I ſhould think it proper to ſay that I had never been acquainted with Dr. Heberden, and conſequently could neither be dazzled by the ſplendour of his virtues, from approaching them too nearly, nor influenced in my opinion concerning them by benefits he had already conferred upon me; and that ſtanding, as he does, upon the verge of this ſtate of exiſtence, ready to wing his flight to another of glory, his ear muſt now be cloſed to the voice of flattery, had he ever liſtened to that ſiren, or were I baſe enough to ſolicit her aid, in the fooliſh expectation of receiving from him ſome future reward."—He married Mary daughter of Francis Wollaſton, and grand-daughter of the author of "The Religion of Nature delineated," by whom he had two ſons, William, M.D. and John, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1775, M.A. 1778.—Thomas Heberden, M.D. (phyſician at Madeira) was brother to the late worthy Dr. William H.

18. After a ſhort illneſs, moſt ſincerely lamented by all who had the happineſs of knowing her, Mrs. Howard, wife of Mr. T. U. H. of Limehouſe.

19. In Southampton-row, Bloomſbury, aged 83, Mrs. Reynolds, a maiden lady.

20. In Carey-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn, aged 32, Mr. John Nelſon, aſſiſtant ſurgeon to the 3d. reg. of foot-guards, and to the Public Diſpenſary; and only ſon of the Rev. J. Nelſon, vicar of Garſdale in Yorkſhire. In the year 1799, he accompanied his regiment in the expedition to Holland, and his conſtitution never perfectly recovered from the effects of the hardſhips to which he was there expoſed. His aſſiduity in the public and private exerciſe of his profeſſion frequently led him to exertions to which his ſtrength was therefore unequal; and in the ſtate of debility induced by conſtant fatigue, he was expoſed to the contagion of the putrid fever, to which ſo many perſons of all ranks have lately fallen victims. The violence of the diſeaſe was aggravated by his perſevering in the performance of his profeſſional duties after it had attacked him; ſo that the utmoſt exertions of his medical friends were inſufficient to arreſt its progreſs, and prevent its fatal termination. His loſs is deeply regretted by thoſe to whom his excellent qualities were known; his unaffuming manners, and the goodneſs of his heart, procured him the regard of all with whom he aſſociated; and by his faithful ſervices to the charitable inſtitution with which he had been for many years connected, he had obtained in an eminent degree the confidence and good opinion of the managers of it; who laſt year preſented to him a piece of plate, of conſiderable value, in teſtimony of their approbation.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. William Heggitt, one of the chaplains of the royal hoſpital at Cheſſea, Byfleet R. Surrey, *vice* Sewell, dec.

Rev. Martin Lamb, M.A. Eydon R. co. Northampton, *vice* George Lamb, dec.

Rev. Thomas Hobſon, M.A. Pentridge R. co. Dorſet, *vice* Fawconer, dec.

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 28, to May 26, 1801.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males 686	1276		Males 670	1302		2 and 5	329		50 and 60	133	
Females 590			Females 632			5 and 10	70		60 and 70	116	
Whereof have died under two years old 325						10 and 20	43		70 and 80	75	
Peck Loaf 5s. 1d.; 6s. 7d.; 5s. 2d.; 5s. 5d.						20 and 30	91		80 and 90	30	
Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ¼ per lb.						30 and 40	130		90 and 100	9	
						40 and 50	151		100	9	

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	110	8	90	0	55	0	36	1	49	11
Surrey	130	6	00	0	57	6	36	4	56	0
Hertford	97	0	00	0	52	6	37	6	67	6
Bedford	107	1	00	0	55	6	34	0	56	0
Hunting.	113	11	00	0	67	10	31	6	51	11
Northam.	97	10	00	0	62	8	29	4	50	0
Rutland	100	0	00	0	70	0	40	0	70	0
Leiceſter	111	2	94	0	73	10	35	11	70	7
Notting.	114	8	90	0	73	0	38	10	65	0
Derby	119	8	00	0	72	0	41	2	77	2
Stafford	139	11	00	0	86	6	48	3	87	6
Salop	148	7	00	0	92	0	45	5	00	0
Hereford	152	5	108	8	87	4	46	4	83	2
Worceſt.	144	5	00	0	91	7	45	7	82	7
Warwick	144	0	00	0	93	1	47	11	80	8
Wilts	127	1	00	0	70	8	37	10	74	4
Berks	109	6	00	0	56	6	39	10	62	0
Oxford	115	8	00	0	68	5	40	0	63	9
Bucks	114	4	00	0	67	6	38	9	03	6
Montgo.	153	7	00	0	96	1	41	3	00	0
Brecon	164	9	128	0	107	2	40	0	00	0
Radnor	147	4	00	0	96	10	40	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

127	4	94	2	74	3	39	1	64	2

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	100	8	70	6	52	8	34	4	54	0
Kent	106	6	00	0	39	6	30	9	48	3
Suſſex	112	7	00	0	56	0	34	6	00	0
Suffolk	114	0	00	0	42	10	30	6	46	0
Cambrid.	119	7	00	0	43	9	21	1	42	0
Norfolk	104	8	00	0	55	6	27	10	44	0
Lincoln	104	8	72	0	69	4	28	2	58	0
York	111	5	00	0	67	11	34	3	72	7
Durham	131	7	75	2	00	0	40	7	00	0
Northum	108	8	92	0	64	4	36	2	00	0
Cumberl.	136	6	98	2	83	9	55	2	00	0
Weſtmo.	131	3	118	0	87	2	48	9	00	0
Lancaſt.	125	7	00	0	71	8	48	11	75	6
Cheſter	115	7	00	0	00	0	47	2	00	0
Flint	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	147	9	00	0	109	3	50	1	00	0
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	80	0	40	0	00	0
Carnarv.	133	4	00	0	80	0	50	0	00	0
Merion.	143	6	00	0	100	5	50	0	00	0
Cardigan	125	7	00	0	90	11	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	134	0	00	0	95	4	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	140	6	00	0	120	0	33	4	00	0
Glamorg.	153	9	00	0	00	0	44	10	00	0
Glouceſt.	147	5	00	0	74	2	00	0	72	0
Somerſet	159	3	00	0	60	0	34	0	00	0
Monm.	171	1	00	0	111	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	137	7	00	0	58	2	32	6	00	0
Cornwall	119	1	00	0	71	4	32	4	00	0
Dorſet	137	1	00	0	78	6	40	0	00	0
Hants	122	3	00	0	66	10	39	7	74	4

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	102	8	94	2	48	5	33	10	45	7
2	115	11	94	2	43	0	25	9	45	2
3	104	8	94	2	35	6	27	10	44	0
4	107	3	72	0	68	11	31	0	58	0
5	120	1	83	7	64	4	37	11	64	2
6	134	5	104	9	84	7	52	7	64	2
7	122	8	94	2	71	8	48	7	75	6
8	140	10	94	2	93	3	48	9	64	2

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	134	11	94	2	97	7	39	1	64	2
10	157	1	94	2	78	9	34	0	72	0
11	127	3	94	2	69	2	32	4	64	2
12	127	8	94	2	69	2	39	8	74	4
13	0	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 25.

Fine	95s. to 100s.	Middling	oos. to oos.	Horſe Pollard	oos. od.
Seconds	oos. to oos.	Fine Pollard	oos. to oos.	Bran	oos. od.
Thirds	oos. to oos.	Common ditto	oos. to oos.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 81s. 1d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	11l. os. to 15l. 15s.	Suſſex Pockets	11l. os. to 14l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	10l. 9s. to 12l. 12s.	Ditto Bags	9l. 10s. to 11l. 18s.
Farnham Pockets	14l. os. to 18l. 18s.	Eſſex Bags	9l. os. to 10l. os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 25.

St. James's—Hay 5l. os. od. to 6l. 6s. od. Aver. 5l. 13s. od.
Straw 1l. 19s. od. to 2l. 17s. od. Aver. 2l. 6s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending April 22, 1801, is 78s. 1d. ½ per cwt. inclusive of the dury of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, May 25. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. od.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	5s. 8d. to 7s. od.
Veal	5s. od. to 6s. 4d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 6d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 39s. od. to os. od. Sunderland, 34s. od. to os. od.

SOAP, Yellow, oos.—Mottled, oos.—Curd, oos.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Prizes.	English Prizes	Irish Lott. Tickets.
28	—	—	59⅛	77¼	95⅝	92⅞	18⅛	5⅛	194	—	—	—	—	4 dif.	9¾ pr.	90½	—	87	97	8 8 0
29	164	—	59⅛	77⅛	95⅝	93⅛	17⅞	5⅛	198	2s. pm	—	—	—	3	9½	—	—	87	97	8 8 0
30	165½	—	60⅛	78¼	96⅜	94¼	18⅛	5⅛	199	—	65¾	59½	—	4	9½	—	—	87	97	8 8 0
1	168	—	61⅛	79½	—	95	18½	5⅛	200½	—	—	—	—	4	9¼	—	—	87	97	8 8 0
2	168	—	61¼	79⅝	96¾	94⅛	18⅜	5⅛	201½	—	—	—	—	4	9¼	92½	—	87	97	8 8 0
3	Sunday																			
4	—	—	60⅜	79¼	96⅞	94¾	18¼	5⅛	200⅛	—	—	—	—	4	1 0¼	92	—	87	97	8 8 0
5	166	—	60⅛	78⅞	96⅜	93⅞	18⅛	5⅛	199½	—	—	—	—	3	8½	91⅛	—	87	97	8 8 0
6	167	—	60⅜	78⅝	96¼	94¼	—	5⅛	200	—	—	—	—	5	8¾	—	—	87	97	8 8 0
7	169½	—	60⅝	78¼	96¼	94⅛	18⅛	5⅛	200½	—	—	60¼	—	5	9	—	—	87	97	8 8 0
8	169¾	59½	60⅝	78⅝	96⅜	94⅜	18¼	5⅛	200½	—	—	—	—	5	9¼	91¼	—	87	97	8 8 0
9	169¾	59¼	60¼	78½	—	94¼	18¼	5⅛	202½	—	—	—	—	5	9½	91½	—	87	97	8 8 0
10	Sunday																			
11	—	59⅞	60⅞	78⅝	96¼	—	18⅜	5⅛	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	91½	—	87	97	8 8 0
12	168	59½	60½	77⅜	95⅞	94¼	18¼	5⅛	199¾	—	67½	—	—	6	8¾	91	—	87	97	8 8 0
13	168	59⅜	60⅛	77¼	96⅛	94¼	18⅛	5⅛	199¾	—	—	—	—	7	9	91½	—	87	97	8 8 0
14	167¾	59½	60⅛	77¼	96⅛	94¼	18⅛	5⅛	200	—	—	—	—	7	9	91	—	87	97	8 8 0
15	168	59½	60¼	77¼	96⅛	94¼	18⅛	5⅛	200	—	—	—	—	6	9	91¼	—	87	97	8 8 0
16	167½	59⅛	60⅛	77¼	95¾	94⅛	18⅛	5⅛	200	—	—	—	—	3	9¼	91½	—	87	97	8 8 0
17	Sunday																			
18	168	59½	60⅜	78¼	—	93⅞	—	5⅛	200⅜	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	87	97	8 8 0
19	167½	60	60⅜	78¼	96⅞	94½	18⅛	5⅛	200⅜	—	—	—	59⅞	4	9¼	91¼	—	87	97	8 8 0
20	168	59⅞	60⅜	78⅜	96⅛	94⅜	18⅛	5⅛	199½	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	87	97	8 8 0
21	168	59⅞	60⅜	78¼	96⅛	93⅜	18⅛	5⅛	199½	—	—	—	—	4	8¾	—	—	87	97	8 8 0
22	166½	59⅞	60⅜	78¼	96⅜	94	18⅛	5⅛	200	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	57⅛	87	97	8 8 0
23	166½	59⅞	60¼	78⅜	96⅜	93⅜	18⅜	5⅛	—	—	—	—	—	3	9¼	—	58⅛	87	97	8 8 0
24	Sunday																			
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.